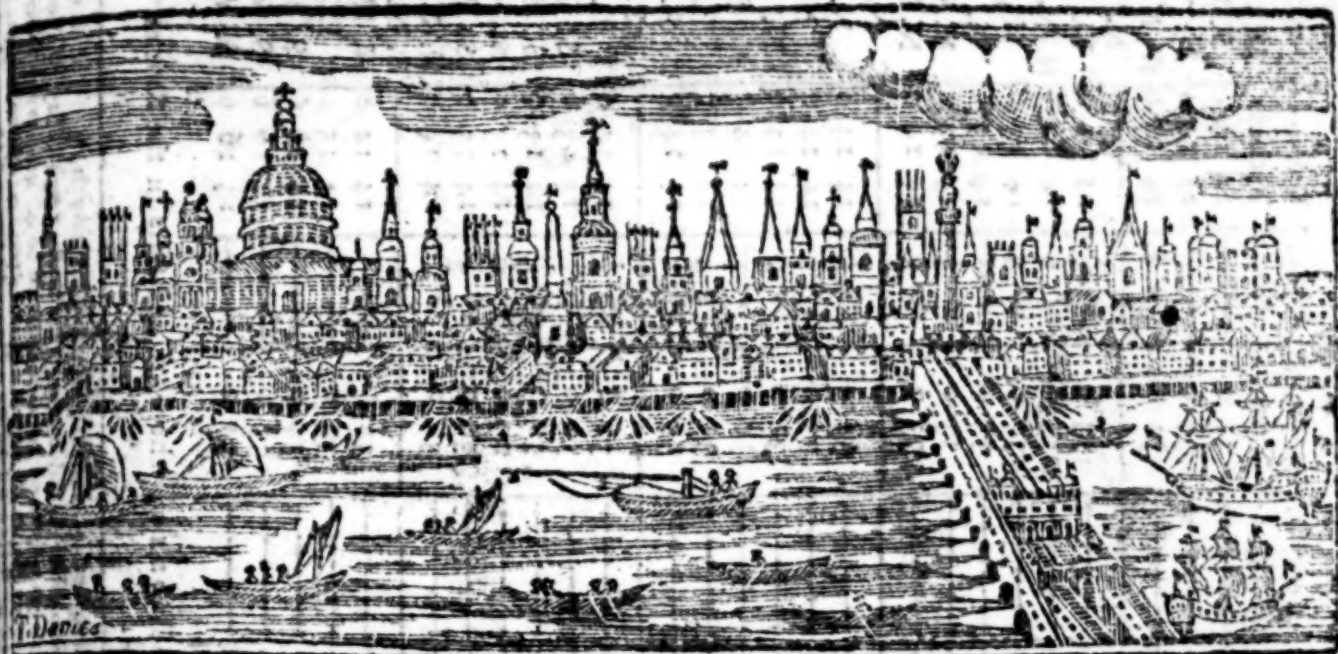


# The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer* ;

For OCTOBER, 1769.

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WITH

A Whole Length of POWELL in the Character of CYRUS ; also a View of WILTON-HOUSE, and a fine Print of the Statue of HERCULES there ;

ALL NEATLY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row ;  
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.



# PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1769.

Days	Bank Stock	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	Old S.S. Ann. Shut	New S.S. Ann. Shut	3 per C. reduced Shut	3 per C. consol. 88 1/2	3 1/2 per C. 1756. 98	3 1/2 per C. 1758. 91 1/2	4 per C. consol. Shut	4 per C. 1763.	4 per C. Navy.	In. Bond. Prem.	Long. Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Winds at Dept	Weather London
18	162 1/2	220			86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				31 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	S. W.	rain
19	162 1/2	221			86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				34 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	N. W.	fair
20	Shut	226			86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				32 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	W. N. W.	fair
21	Sunday															N. E.	cloudy
22	162 1/2	225			86 1/2		87 1/2	98	91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 11 6	N. E.	fair
23	162 1/2	221			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 12 6	N. E.	fair
24	162 1/2	223 1/2			86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 13 6	N. W.	fair
25	162 1/2	221			86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 13 6	E.	fair
26	162 1/2	219			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2	100			33 0	26 1/2	14 13 6	N. E.	fair
27	16	224			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	N. E.	fair
28	Sunday															N.	fair
29	163 1/2	221			86 1/2		87 1/2	98	91 1/2	100 1/2			33 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	N.	fair
30	162 1/2	219			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	N.	fair
31	162 1/2	217			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				31 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	N.	fair
32	162 1/2	217			85 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				30 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	N. E.	fair
33	162 1/2	218 1/2			85 1/2		87 1/2	97 1/2	91 1/2				31 0	26 1/2	14 13 6	N. E.	fair
34	163	220			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	E.	fair
35	Sunday															E.	fair
36	163 1/2	221			86 1/2		87 1/2	97 1/2	91 1/2	100 1/2			32 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	E.	fair
37	162 1/2	221			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				32 0	26 1/2	14 13 6	S. E.	fair
38	162 1/2	221			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				32 0	26 1/2	14 13 0	S. E.	fair
39	159	221			86 1/2		87 1/2	98	91 1/2	98 1/2			29 0	26 1/2	14 13 0	S. W.	fair
40	159	223			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				30 0	26 1/2	14 13 6	S. W.	fair
41	159	223			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				30 0	26 1/2	14 13 6	S. W.	fair
42	159	224			86 1/2		87 1/2		91 1/2				30 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	N. N. E.	cloudy
43	Sunday															N. N. E.	cloud
44	160	224 1/2			86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				32 0	26 1/2	14 14 6	N. N. E.	cloud
45	160	226			86 1/2		88 1/2	98 1/2	91 1/2				34 0	26 1/2	14 15 0	E.	cloud
46	160				86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				34 0	26 1/2	14 16 6	S. W.	rain
47	160				86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				33 0	26 1/2	14 16 6	S. W.	rain
48	160				86 1/2		88 1/2		91 1/2				34 0	26 1/2	14 16 6	S. W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

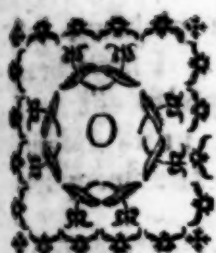
Mark-Lane Exchange	Reading	Basingstoke.	Farnham.	Henley	Cambridge.	York.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 31s. od. to 37s.	10l. to 11l. 0	9l. od. to 10l.	8l. os. to 10l.	11l. os. load	30s to 31 qr.	34s to 35 qu	5s 06d bushel	5s 6d bushel	5s bush. 10gal	Hay per load 27s. to 30s.
Barley 14s. od. to 18s.	15s. to 20s.	13s. to 16s.	15s. to 18s. od.	14s to 22 qr	15s to 16	17s to 21 0	3s 0d to 3s 3d	3s 0d to 4s 0d	4s 2d to 4 1/2	Straw from 14s. to 19s.
Onions 14s. od. to 16s.	17s. to 19s.	16s. to 18s.	14s. to 16s.	14s od to 22	12s to 14	12s to 15 0	3s 4d to 3s 6d	2s 6d to 3s 0d	2s 4d to 2s 5d	Coals 34s. per cha.



# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1769.

## THE BRITISH THEATRE.



OUR theatrical department for the present month will be rather extensive than otherwise, as the managers of our rival theatres have lately entered into a more than customary competition, and, from the circumstance of the Stratford jubilee in honour of our great dramatic bard, taken each a hint of producing a piece for the entertainment of the town. Mr. Colman's, which is called *Man and Wife*, or *Shakespeare's Jubilee*, having appeared first, is therefore entitled to precedence in the order of our narrative.

### THE CHARACTERS ARE,

Cross	Mr. Shuter
Marcourt	Mr. Woodward
Kitchen	Mr. Dunstall
Freeman	Mr. Perry
Landlord	Mr. Morris
Fleece	Mr. R. Smith
Snarl	Mr. Wignell
Buck	Mr. Davis
Offler	Mr. Quick
Waiter	Mr. Lewes
Passengers in the Birmingham coach,	
Mr. Herbert,	Mr. Fox, Mrs. Copin,
Mrs. Evans,	Miss Helme, &c. &c.
Landlady	Mrs. Gardner
Lettice	Mrs. Matlocks
Sally	Miss Linley
Mrs. Cross	Mrs. Green
Charlotte	Mrs. Bulkeley
Characters of the Prelude,	
Jenkins	Mr. Hull
Townly	Mr. Wroughton
George Dapperwit	Mr. Dyer.

### FABLE.

The story of this piece, which consists of three acts, is extremely simple. Mr. Cross and his wife, an antiquated couple, who never agree in any thing, being desirous of contradicting each other in so essential a point as the

marriage of their daughter Charlotte, as well as of matching the young lady agreeable to their own inclinations, propose two lovers of very different characters to her attention, and insist upon her paying a particular regard to each respective recommendation; Charlotte, who is secretly attached to Colonel Freeman, artfully plays upon the credulity of both, pretending to the father that she is desirous of giving a preference to his friend Mr. Kitchen, but that to over-reach her mother she is obliged to shew a partiality for Mr. Marcourt; and deluding her mother with a reverse of the declaration, as if nothing but an apparent encouragement of Kitchen could secure her hand with certainty to Mr. Marcourt. by this duplicity she finds means to carry on her intercourse with Colonel Freeman, who follows her down to Stratford, where her father had taken a house some time previous to the jubilee, that she and Mr. Kitchen might be made parishoners of the place and married without suspicion during the celebration of that festival. Charlotte, however, by the assistance of her maid Lettice, and her little sister Sally, a child of eleven years old, very dextrously disappointed both father and mother; being actually married to Freeman, while the one supposes her gone off in masquerade with Kitchen, and the other fancies her safe with Marcourt. This intelligence is communicated by Fleece, a tradesman of the town, who had been employed by Cross to get the banns published between Kitchen and Charlotte, and who informs his principal likewise that he must be grossly deceived, as Kitchen's name was not in the instruction sent him down, but that of Colonel Freeman. Mr. Cross and his lady are much confounded at seeing their son-

R r r 2.

guine



guine expectations thus entirely frustrated, but as neither has any triumph to boast, they are speedily reconciled, and the piece terminates to the satisfaction of all parties.

*General Considerations on the Piece.*

This comedy, which is the work of a moment, and merely intended, during the passion for the Stratford jubilee, to give some tolerable idea of that poetical festival to the public, is introduced by a prelude, in which the author pays many well-turned compliments to Mr. Garrick, and mentions his friend Mr. Powell with a cordiality of concern that always produces a mark of universal approbation from the public. Mr. Colman is himself characterised under the title of George Dapperwit, and it is but justice to say, that in this hasty sketch we frequently find the pencil of a masterly painter. The characters of Kitchen and Marcourt are well designed, and happily executed. The first is a walking pantry, a mere man of eating without an idea abstracted from the larder. The other is one of those half exotic coxcombs, who have sprung up of late years, and are at present so universally insignificant, under the name of Macaronies. Mr. Cross and his wife are most humourously contrasted, and Lettice with Charlotte and Sally are full of shrewdness and vivacity.

The remaining persons of the drama, like figures in the back ground of a good picture, please the imagination, though they are not materially concerned in the principal subject. The landlord is designed for one Peyton, who keeps the White Lion at Stratford; Buck and Snarl are two gentlemen who lodge in his house; the one complains that he cannot sleep in so miserable a bed as he is furnished with, and the other is dead drunk, because he has no bed at all. It is unnecessary to take notice of the waiter, ostler, landlady, &c. as their names sufficiently convey an idea of their consequence. For the satisfaction of the reader, nevertheless, we have here given a scene from the comedy, to justify our compliment of general approbation.

SCENE the WHITE LION.

*Enter Marcourt to Freeman.*

*Marc.* My dear Frankly! who would have thought of finding you here! what brought you to Stratford-upon-Avon?

*Frank.* The Birmingham stage coach.

*Marc.* Oh, ridiculous! and what could cram you into a stage coach?

*Freem.* An accident; and another accident had like to have thrown me out of it again.—I have been on a recruiting party in Staffordshire—losing a wheel of my post-chaise, about six miles off, I was glad to get into the stage, which I had scarce well done, when it was overturned. My fellow-travellers are but just set forward for London.

*Marc.* Yes, I met the plebeans just as I drove into the yard. I have been on the road all night myself, egad. I rattled through Oxford at midnight, loud enough to rouse all the sleepy fellows of the colleges.

*Freem.* And what hurried you so?

*Marc.* Why, you must know, I should have been here last night, at farthest, but having promised to dine at the Macaroni yesterday, with Rochester, Brumpton, and Evergreen—

*Freem.* The noblemen of these titles d'ye mean?

*Marc.* Yes, to be sure—but you never mention titles—titles of people you live with—now-a-days—'tis not the ton.—When you say plain Townly, Lovelace, Ogleby, and so forth—people who live in the world, mean the duke, marquis, or lord, of the name; but when we say, Jack Wilson, George Belford, Ned Thompson, and so on, we mean a commoner.

*Freem.* I beg your pardon—proceed.

*Marc.* Why then, being engaged to dine with them, I say, I did not set out from Pall-Mall till between eight and nine o'clock,—and faith I lost 600 before the chaise came to the door.

*Freem.* Deep play.

*Marc.* Poh! nothing at all. Lovelace lost four-and-thirty hundred to Jack Airy of the guards, at the same setting. We used to set ten or twenty perhaps, some time ago; but now they never make up a rouleau of less than fifty guineas. La Fleur [calling] where's this fellow?—I must get off my boots.

*Freem.* Did you ride any part of the way?

*Marc.* What, in the dark, and on the road! oh! no! indeed I hardly ever ride now, but in the spring, thro' the parks, and to pay visits.

*Freem.* Visits on horseback!

*Marc.*



*Marc.* Why not? we all visit on horseback since the new pavement.— And I'm very often out the whole morning without going off the stones. Take horse at Hall's stables, a short bait at Arthur's, a slice of pine apple, and half a dozen of scandal and politics at Betty's, and so make the tour of the parish of St. James's, through the Square, Pall-mall, Piccadilly, and to Hall's stables again. But La Fleur! where the deuce is this fellow? I shan't have my hair dressed these three hours.

*Freem.* Why there is so much of it, it must take up some time to adjust it.— Is not that vast quantity behind troublesome?

*Marc.* Not at all; so far from it, that above half of it is false;—for in an undress, unless you have a club as thick as both your double fists, you are not fit to be seen—but with that, a little French hat, cut to the quick, that leaves your face as broad as Harry the Eighth's, an ell of shirt sleeve hanging over a short half inch pair of ruffles, a coat powdered half way down your back, a tambour waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Freeman, must be irresistible.

*Freem.* Your figure you mean, Marcourt. But what could prevail on you to exhibit at Stratford? Do you intend to make one in the Pageant, and shew yourself as one of the characters of Shakespeare?

*Marc.* No faith, such an original did not exist in his days; and the writers of our time have left off drawing other people's characters, for the sake of exposing their own."

We have nothing to add with respect to MAN AND WIFE, but that it was very well performed, acquired universal applause, and gave much satisfaction in the Pageant (a representation of all the characters in Shakespeare's pieces). Mrs. Bellamy received many marks of the public regard, for her justice to the tragic muse; and it is impossible to say enough of Mrs. Mattocks's merit in the sprightly figure of comedy.

THE Drury-lane entertainment, unlike that of Covent-Garden theatre, is a petit piece, and introduced as such at the end of the plays. It is simply titled the JUBILEE, and the characters are,

Irishman                    *Mr. Moody*  
Ballad Singers        { *Mr. Vernon*  
                                      *Mr. Dibden*  
Ralph                     *Mr. King*  
Shewmen, Gentlemen, Ostler, Cook,  
                                     Pedlars, &c.  
*Mr. Messink, Mr. Hartry, Mr. Hurst,*  
                                     *Mr. Ackman, &c. &c.*

Country Girls        { *Mrs. Baddely*  
                                      *Miss Radley*

Margery Jarvis       *Mrs. Love*

Goody Benson       *Mrs. Bradshaw*

This little piece, though it is intended entirely as a vehicle for exhibiting the Pageant, and performing the songs which were designed for the Stratford jubilee, is, nevertheless, inconceivably pleasing in the representation; and, in the characters of the Irishman, Ralph, and Margery Jarvis, kept up, to use the theatrical phrase, with an extraordinary share of humour. The scene opens in the house of Goody Benson, who is discovered sleeping in her great chair; Margery Jarvis wakes her, and a conversation follows, in which the fears of the poor country people, who at Stratford really imagined the jubilee would bring down some dreadful judgement on their town, is admirably depicted.—Mr. King, as a clown, who is terrified to death, yet ashamed to own his apprehension, is inimitable; but the Irishman constitutes the principal character of the jubilee. During a serenade, he unexpectedly thrusts his head out of a post-chaise, and roars out to know, why the performers are so unmannerly as to disturb a gentleman—declaring that he had not got a wink of sleep till they waked him; and telling them, that for want of better accommodation, he had been obliged to take up his lodging in the first floor of the post-chaise. The hurry and confusion of the waiters, the distress of the gentlemen for want of attendance, the knavery of the pedlars in striving to sell various articles of very different wood as genuine pieces of the celebrated mulberry tree, are all natural to such a nicety, that those who were actually down at the jubilee, may reasonably suppose themselves again transported to the regions of inconvenience and extortion. The scenes of this nature are introduced after the Irishman's first appearance, and it is a very



a very laughable circumstance, when honest Paddy comes in, towards the conclusion of the speaking part, and tells us, he has been fast asleep during the exhibition of the pageant. While the pageant is preparing, Mrs. Baddeley and Miss Radley, as two country girls, sing a song of humour, indirectly complimenting the memory of Shakespeare. After which the Irishman sets off for his own country, laughing heartily at his folly in coming so far, *to be fast asleep when he should be awake; to be awake when he should be fast asleep; to get nothing to eat, and pay double for that into the bargain.*

The Pageant, which is splendid beyond conception, is conducted in the following manner:

1. Sixteen attendants with tambours.
2. Two attendants bearing the inscriptions, *Veluti in speculo, and Totus mundus agit histrionem.*
3. A band of music.
4. *As you like it.* Touchstone and Audrey; Orlando and Rosalind; Jaques, Adam, and Foresters.
5. *Tempest.* Prospero, Ferdinando, and Miranda; Ariel, Caliban, and drunken sailors.
6. *Merchant of Venice.* Bassanio, Portia; the caskers on a bier richly ornamented; Shylock the Jew with his knife and bond, senators, &c.
7. *Twelfth Night.* Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Sir Toby Belch, Malvolio, Olivia, and attendants, &c.
8. *Midsummer Night's Dream.* Bottom with an ass's head, a number of children representing fairies; Oberon the fairy king and Titania his queen seated in an elegant carriage: Robin Good Fellow, Pease Blossom, Cobweb, &c.
9. *Merry Wives of Windsor.* Justice Shallow, Slender, Sir Hugh Evans, Dr. Caius, Jack Rugby, Host of the Garter, Ancient Pistol; Sir John Falstaff, between Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page; Bardolph, Nym, &c.
10. *Much-a-do about Nothing.* Benedict and Beatrice; Pedro, Leonato, and masqueraders.
11. *The Comic Muse,* (Mrs. Abington) seated on a magnificent car,

drawn by satyrs, and attended by the different characters of the antient comedy.

12. A band of martial music.
  13. *Richard III.* King Richard giving directions to Tyrrell, with respect to the murder of the two young princes, who follow, led by the queen dowager, their mother, Yeomen of the guards, &c.
  14. *Cymbeline.* Bellarius, Guiderius, Arviragus, Imogen, Polthumus, and attendants.
  15. *Hamlet.* The Ghost beckoning to Hamlet, who is held by his mother; Ophelia in the mad scene; the two grave-diggers.
  16. *Othello.* The Duke conversing with Brabantio; Othello leading Desdemona; Jago, Roderigo, officers, &c.
  17. *Romeo and Juliet.* Peter and the Nurse, the Friar, Romeo and Juliet, servants, &c.
  18. *Henry VIII.* Lord Chamberlain, the King, leaning on Cardinal Wolsey; Anna Bullen, Archbishop Cranmer, guards, &c.
  19. *King Lear.* Edgar in the storm-scene; Lear between Kent and Cordelia; Heralds and Attendants.
  20. *Macbeth.* Macbeth and his Lady in the dagger-scene. Hecate and the Witches with the burning cauldron.
  21. *Julius Caesar.* Lictors, Tribunes, &c. Caesar and the Soothsayer followed by Brutus and Cassius.
  22. *Anthony and Cleopatra.* Egyptian Slaves; Anthony and Cleopatra, Black Eunuchs, &c.
  23. *Apollo with his Lyre.* (Mr. Vernon).
  24. *The Tragic Muse* (Mrs. Barry) on a triumphal car, surrounded by Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, and Urania.
  25. The figure of *Shakespeare* from his monument in Westminster Abbey, with emblematical ornaments, and a numerous train of attendants, which closed the procession.
- The music of the Pageant was composed by Mr. Dibden, and the principal characters represented by the principal performers in the theatre.

### The HISTORY of PARTY during the PRESENT REIGN.

Continued from p. 252.

THE various measures relative to Mr. Wilkes's repeated expul-

sions and elections are too well known, and too fresh in the memory of the public,



public, to need a repetition in this place, especially as they have been particularly discussed in that part of our work allotted to the history of parliament. Suffice it, therefore, that the administration, by pursuing their plan of hunting the popular prisoner with unceasing vehemence, hourly added to his weight, and by a determined resolution of punishing this formidable enemy, constantly injured themselves.

That this was undeniably the case, appeared immediately after their influence, in favour of Colonel Luttrell, had secured that gentleman's election for the county of Middlesex: he was no sooner seated, than they imagined their triumph over opposition quite complete; they now conceived that party had received a mortal wound, and trumpeted forth the greatness of their victory in strains of the loudest exultation. Unhappily, however, for the friends of government, their exultation was but of very short continuance; what was only Mr. Wilkes's cause before, notwithstanding the number of his supporters, and notwithstanding the efforts of these supporters to represent his cause a public one on every former occasion, now became considered as national, in reality. The majority of Middlesex freeholders being denied the man of their choice, an instant alarm ran through all the corporations of the kingdom; what happened in one place, people argued might speedily happen in all; a local infringement on the constitution might be quickly rendered universal. The same despotism, which had violated the rights of the subject in the instance under consideration, would violate their rights in a thousand, and therefore it became indispensably necessary to resist the first attack: the privilege of election once lost, all must be lost; English liberty would be nothing more than a name, and with the appearance of the most exalted independence we should actually be trod into the most miserable slaves in the universe.

Such were the precepts every where eagerly inculcated, and every where greedily imbibed, of the administration; it was in vain urged by the friends of government, that the House of Commons had long been allowed a power of expelling their own members, and that unless the person expelled was to be excluded, the power of expulsion

was wholly useless, and tended rather to expose the House of Commons to contempt, than to increase its dignity, or importance. It was observed, that the right claimed by the freeholders of Middlesex was no other than the right of doing *wrong*, that is, of sending a member to parliament who was certainly ineligible in the eye of reason, however he might be deemed returnable in the judgment of the law. The friends of administration moreover observed, that if the Commons were obliged by the constitution to receive all persons elected by a majority of freeholders who were qualified by law, that the freeholders were in conscience obliged to choose none but such as were absolutely qualified in reason: they allowed, indeed, that the constitution had given them a liberty of entrusting the national welfare, wherever they thought fit; but then it was upon a supposition that they would never intrust it into improper hands. Had it been foreseen that a palpably injudicious use would be made of this privilege, the privilege would have hitherto been utterly unknown to the people; it was given them to serve the kingdom, not to injure it. "Our ancestors said the administration by no means designed that infidels should be the defenders of religion, beggars the guardians of property, nor convicts the framers of our laws.

For these reasons, continued they, the freeholders of Middlesex, and not government, are the assassins of the constitution; they have aimed a stab at its very vitals, and the House of Commons are surely meritorious, not culpable, in wresting the dagger from their frenzy: they were elected to guard, not to betray the public prosperity, and, consequently, even supposing them irregular in their measure, with respect to the rejection of Mr. Wilkes's voters, it was at the very worst nothing more than an irregularity on the side of virtue, into which they were compelled by the infatuation of Middlesex; and, consequently, instead of undergoing the universal censure, on account of their deviation from, they were justly entitled to the universal applause, on account of their attachment to, the real interests of the kingdom."

These arguments, however, though they had weight with many, were nevertheless considered by the majority of



of the people, as so many artful gildings to the pill of oppression, and so far from conciliating the minds of men to the measures of government, they only served to inflame them beyond the possibility of conception. The principal people in opposition exerted themselves in their various counties to increase the popular prejudices. They vehemently declared, that the principles of our freedom were wholly subverted; they summoned the inferior freeholders, wherever they had influence, to petition against the proceedings of administration; and prayed upon the whole for a dissolution of the parliament; declaring, that no good could be expected from a set of men so ignorant of, or so perfidious to, the liberties of Englishmen.

The petitioners, notwithstanding they would appear influenced wholly by motives of public good, and notwithstanding they would seem to act spontaneously from their own immediate sense of wrongs, nevertheless, manifested more aversion to the ministry, than regard for the welfare of the state, and in most places were sedulously canvassed by the principal persons of the opposition, before they could be prevailed upon to express a disapprobation of the government.

To prove the justice of these assertions, it is only necessary to mention, that in the catalogue of grievances presented from various quarters, several accusations were brought against the present ministers, of errors actually committed by their enemies themselves, and which were not only redressed, but owed their very redress in a principal degree to the people now condemned as the authors of them. The seizure of papers, for instance, and the issuing of general warrants, were the blessed effects of Mr. George Grenville's administration, and were solemnly adjudged illegal, so that they no longer existed as grievances, or, if punishable, the weight of popular resentment should have fallen upon the real criminals; yet these very measures, so notoriously the error of a predecessor, were urged in the most forcible terms against the duke of Grafton; and even Mr. George Grenville himself assumed the air of patriotism to so unblushing an extravagance, that he countenanced the petitions which thus imputed his own faults to other people, and absolutely ventured to com-

plain with a mighty grave face of the cruelties which were exercised upon our fellow-subjects of America.

The inconsistency of the early petitions in thus exclaiming at grievances which were really redressed, and in thus loading a ministry, who had blunders enough of their own to answer for, with the faults of others, was too glaring not to be universally condemned, and slackened the alacrity of many well wishers to the popular opinion, to address the throne for a change of his majesty's servants; but the diligence of the chiefs in opposition soon subdued the understanding of the inferior adversaries. They went with indefatigable industry from house to house, soliciting subscribers to the long list of their complaints, and, like the Romish bigots, imagined, that the friends of a good cause might justly make use of any measures to support it. In this persuasion they not only called meetings in various places to arraign the conduct of government, but wherever any body presumed to differ from their political creed, they proceeded to very alarming extremities; they claimed a right of speaking and acting freely themselves, yet while they breathed the warmest sentiments of liberty, they refused the same right to others. To be moderate, was to be indifferent about the happiness of the kingdom; to dissent from open outrage, was to be the tool of the ministry; and none in fact were secure either in person or reputation, but such as were ready to commit the most flagrant oppressions in support of public justice, and to practise the most intolerable of all tyrannies, through a vehement desire of maintaining the independency of their fellow-subjects.

In the midst of all these contradictions, however, the body of the people meant well, and deserved much more the pity, than the indignation of the considerate: it was to be sure an odd method of shewing their love of order, to violate every principle of law; and a strange way of expressing their detestation of an arbitrary minister, to tyrannize over their unhappy countrymen; but they were worked up by a thousand different artifices to a state of downright phrenzy, and their madness, tho' it could not excuse, was at least sufficient to extenuate their extravagancies.

[To be continued occasionally.]

The



## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 8, 1768, being the second Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 411.*

THE Commons having agreed upon a supply to his majesty, and concerted the ways and means of raising it, by the land tax and other customary aids, they now began, notwithstanding they were still harrassed with a number of election petitions, to receive the complaints of various artificers, who represented the distresses arising to their several professions from the impolicy of many laws, as well as the unaccountable negligence of government. The principal petition of this nature was from the manufacturers in leather, who long saw with astonishment bounties granted upon the exportation of corn, while our inferior artisans were reduced to the greatest distress all over the kingdom from an actual want of bread: the absurdity of this measure was so evident, that it roused the universal indignation of the humane and the disinterested, and our prints were incessantly filled with remonstrances to the reason, or applications to the benevolence, of the minister. Still, however, the evil was tolerated; we shuddered at the thoughts of injuring the landholders, and exposed ourselves to all the dangers of famine, through an inflexible regard for the farmer and the husbandman. At last we discovered that it was not altogether good policy to starve the nation; we therefore not only removed the bounty upon the exportation of our own wheat, but opened our ports for the grain of other countries; the most salutary consequences immediately followed; the sullen gloom of want soon gave way to the cheerful sunshine of plenty, and the faces of our laborious poor, which had long been sicklied over by the baleful hand of penury, were now expanded into the most lively demonstrations of joy: yet though a measure, which was generally thought injurious to the landed interest, was thus adopted for the common preservation of the kingdom, the landholders were no way prejudiced in the issue; on the  
October, 1769.

contrary, rents still continued to rise, the value of estates still continued to encrease, and neither the tenant nor the proprietor expressed the minutest dissatisfaction.

This observation the manufacturers of leather urged in support of their petition to parliament, which was much opposed by the landed interest, who were extremely apprehensive of suffering not a little by any new regulations in respect to an article where they were so immediately concerned.

The manufactures moreover observed, that the price of leather had been of late years extravagantly enhanced, notwithstanding the commodity was one of our principal staples, and notwithstanding an infinite variety of mechanics were either remotely, or immediately affected, to say nothing of the whole kingdom, every individual of which was more or less a sufferer by the exorbitancy of the market: to lower the price, therefore, among ourselves, and to enable our artisans to supply the foreign demand, were matters of much importance; and though the value of hides would necessarily be decreased to the British landholder, by tolerating the importation of foreign skins, still as the landholder among others would be benefited by the reduced rates of the manufacture, his loss on the raw material could not be considerable, especially as his bark, by the consequent encrease of the tanyard, must rise in the same proportion that his hides were diminished.

The reduction of leather being a business of universal moment, the House of Commons were addressed by a multitude of professions, and particularly by the cordwainers company of London, who remarked that all leather tanned in that part of Great Britain called England, was subject to a duty of 14s. per cent. in the rough, according to two acts of the 9th and 10th of Ann, and that, though government allowed a drawback upon the exportation of the article manufactured, they



they thought it would be much better to give up that drawback towards forming a bounty for encouraging the importation of raw hides, a measure which they were confident would prove no less advantageous to the government than essential to the welfare of the kingdom: tho' the propriety of the regulations here proposed was evident to many, yet the house relieved them but in part; they allowed the free importation of raw hides, and skins, those of horses only excepted, from Ireland and the plantations in America, for five years from the first of June, 1769, provided they were entered at the port of importation, and landed in the presence of an officer; otherwise they were liable to pay duty.

In the place of the former impost upon seal skins tanned, or tawed, which stood repealed from the first of June, 1769, they substituted a duty of 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per pound, and directed this duty to be under the receipt and management of the Excise Office, to be raised, levied, and secured in all respects as the duties upon hides and skins by the act of the 9th of Queen Anne. They also allowed a drawback of one penny per pound on the exportation of such tanned, or tawed, seal skins. The bill concluded with a clause of indemnification, to those who should advise, or execute, his majesty's orders of council, prohibiting the importation of raw hides, of cattle infected, or for contracts not performed in obedience thereto; and the king was empowered, by proclamation, or order in council, to prevent the importation of such contagious hides; and in either case prosecuted by any action, or suits; in the first, allowed to plead the general issue, and recover double costs; and in the second, allowed to plead the same general issue, and recover treble costs. In this form the leather bill received the royal assent, and it may not, perhaps, be unnecessary to remark here, that the manufacturers seem still determined to apply for more ample regulations.

Greatly, however, as the Commons were taken up in matters of a commercial nature, as well as in affairs of a political kind, they, nevertheless, found time to exercise their humanity, and in compliance with the wishes of numberless unhappy wretches languishing within the gloomy walls of a prison, an act of insolvency was determined upon for the relief of confined

debtors, at the same time that every possible precaution was taken to prevent the fraudulent from reaping the advantage of a law which was wholly intended for the relief of the unfortunate. With this view, as it had been often customary for artful villains, when a bill of insolvency was in agitation, to throw themselves into goal before the time which was commonly rendered necessary for their imprisonment, the Commons altered the usual period, and thus disappointed the infamous designs of many who intended to plunder their honest creditors.

The preamble to this act observes, "that whereas many persons, by losses and other misfortunes, are rendered incapable of paying their whole debts; and, though they are willing to make the utmost satisfaction they can, and many of them are able to serve his majesty by sea or land, yet are detained in prison by their creditors, or have been forced to go into foreign parts out of this realm; and whereas such unhappy debtors have always been deemed the proper objects of public compassion, and, by several acts of parliament, have been discharged on the conditions in such acts mentioned: for the relief, therefore, of insolvent prisoners and fugitives, who shall comply with the terms contained in this act, to be respectively observed by them, and faithfully discover, upon oath, and deliver up and assign all their estates and effects whatsoever, for the benefit of their creditors; and to prevent, as far as possible, the many frauds and abuses which, in a great measure, have obstructed the good ends of such acts, it is hereby enacted that, from and after the passing of this act, all gaolers or keepers of prisons, within this kingdom, shall make out alphabetical lists of prisoners in custody for debt on the 29th of September, 1768, or since then; with the time when charged, and at whose suit: the same to be delivered in to the quarter-sessions. The warden of the Fleet, and marshal of the King's Bench prison, are to take the oath prescribed by this act, on delivering in their lists; and other gaolers are to take another prescribed oath also by this act, on the delivering in theirs. The oath is to be administered by the justices in court, and entered and subscribed at the bottom of each list, which is to be kept by the clerk of the peace.



Copies of the lists are to be delivered in, to be fixed up in the prisons, and on the gates thereof.

Persons inserted in the lists, being prisoners, without a fraudulent intention, on the 29th of September, 1768, conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged; and prisoners in custody at the time of passing this act, who were arrested for debt on or before the 29th of September, 1768, and held to bail, and surrendered themselves on or before the 28th of November, 1768, on conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.

Justices, upon the petition of the prisoner, and his delivering a schedule of his estate, are to issue their warrant for bringing the prisoner to the quarter-sessions, &c. with the warrant of detainer, and copy of the writ, &c. and the gaoler, &c. is to obey such warrant.

The schedule of the prisoner's estate is to be transmitted to the clerk of the peace, for inspection of the creditors; and prisoners, intending to petition for their discharge, are to give previous notice thereof thrice in the Gazette, and other news-papers, mentioning such notice to be the first, second, or third, and, for inserting such notices, are to pay two-pence each time, and no more. The first notice is to be inserted thirty days, and the last ten days, before the quarter-sessions.

The prisoner being brought into court, due publication of the notices required being proved, is to deliver in a schedule of his estate, debts, and creditors, taking the oath prescribed by this act, on delivering in the said schedule, both which are to be subscribed in the court, and lodged with the clerk of the peace, for the examination of the creditors. The court, if required by the creditor, may administer an oath to the gaoler, or any other person, touching any of the matters prescribed to be sworn to; and, the prisoner's oath not being disproved, the court is to discharge him, upon paying a fee of 1s. to the gaoler, which shall indemnify him from any action of escape.

The estate and effects of the prisoner, upon his discharge, are to vest in the clerk of the peace, who is to make over the same to the assignees named by the court, for which he is to be paid 2s. and no more. The assignees are empowered

to sue, and execute any trust or power, in the prisoner's behalf; and to give discharges. They are to get in, with all speed, the estate and effects of the prisoner, and make sale, within two months, of the prisoner's real estate, in manner agreed upon at a meeting of the creditors, summoned for that purpose; and make a dividend within three months, first making up their accounts, and verifying the same upon oath. Thirty days notice is to be given of making any dividends, and none are to receive any share thereof, but such as shall prove their debts, which, entered, are to be examined into and determined by the court; and the surplus of the prisoner's estate, after satisfying all claims thereon, is to go to the prisoner.

No suit in equity is to be commenced, but by consent of the majority in value of the creditors. The clerk of the peace is to exhibit to the creditor, or his attorney, upon payment of 1s. the schedule of the prisoner's estate and effects; and an attested copy thereof is to be granted, which shall be evidence in all courts; and the clerk of the peace, refusing to produce such schedule, or to deliver a copy thereof, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, forfeits 10l. and treble costs; one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the parish.

Assignees of copyhold and customary estates are to compound with the lord of the manor, and to be admitted tenants thereupon.

The prisoner's right and interest only is to be affected by this act.

Effects on the premises, where rent is due, are to be transferred to the landlord, and not made over to the assignees, unless they shall agree to satisfy the landlord.

All mortgages, statutes, recognisances, and judgments, are to take place, preferable to claims of an inferior nature; and the power in the prisoner of leasing land, tenements, and hereditaments, is to vest in the assignees.

The acting gaoler, at the time of delivering the lists, is the only one liable to be sworn; and the court, if required by a creditor opposing the prisoner's discharge, is to administer an oath prescribed by this act to the gaoler; but if such person shall not have been the gaoler on the 29th of September, 1768, then another oath, prescribed also by this act,



act, is to be administered to him. The court, however, if required by a creditor, may summon the person who acted as gaoler on the 29th of September, 1768, or since, and examine him touching the commitment and continuance in custody of the prisoner; and the gaoler disobeying the warrant, or order of the court, forfeits 100*l.* with treble costs.

Debtors, who were beyond the seas on the 29th of September, 1768, surrendering themselves, may take the benefit of this act, upon the same terms as other prisoners, excepting such particulars, wherein the cases of both differ, but a particular oath, prescribed by this act, is required for fugitives.

Gaoler and printer of the Gazette, or other news-paper, not complying with the regulations in this act, forfeit 100*l.* to the prisoners, with treble costs of suit. Gaoler, convicted of perjury, forfeits 500*l.* with full costs of suit; one moiety to go to the informer, and the other towards satisfying the debts of the creditors.

Clerk of the peace refusing the prisoner a copy of his discharge, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, or for assigning over the prisoner's estate and effects, forfeits 20*l.* to the prisoner, who, on his side, convicted of perjury, suffers as a felon.

Persons discharged by this act are not liable to arrest for debts contracted before the 29th of September, 1768; and justices, sheriffs, and gaolers, may plead this act to any action of escape, or suit brought against them, and recover treble costs.

Persons discharged may plead generally to all actions or judgments brought against them before the 29th of September, 1768; and in other suits may plead in discharge of their persons from execution. The plaintiff may reply generally, but, if nonsuited, is to pay treble costs.

Bankrupts, not obtaining their certificates in due time, are excluded the benefit of this act.

Attornies, embezzling their clients money or effects, are also excluded the benefit of this act.

Gaoler is to permit the speaking in private to prisoners, whose names are inserted in the list or Gazette, and the examining the original books of entries,

on penalty of forty pounds, with costs of suit.

The prisoner's future estate and effects, notwithstanding his personal discharge, are liable to creditors; wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, not exceeding 10*l.* value, excepted; and the creditor may sue for the recovery of debts due at the time of the prisoner's discharge, but not hold the prisoner to special bail, nor take his person, wearing apparel, bedding or tools in judgment; and no advantage is to be taken of the cause of action not accruing within three years, nor of the statute of limitation, unless such cause of action did not accrue within three years next before any such prisoner or fugitive shall be discharged under this act. And, further, the discharge of the prisoner is no acquittal to the copartner or sureties.

Gaoler, making false entries in the prison book or lists, forfeits 500*l.* with treble costs, over and above all other penalties for such fraud.

Prisoner refusing to declare the abode of the person, at whose suit he is detained, or to come to the creditor in the lodge, is excluded the benefit of this act.

Those who are prisoners for their fees, or other demands of the gaoler or officer, are to be discharged.

Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 1000*l.* to one person, unless the creditors consent, are excluded the benefit of this act.

A creditor, opposing his prisoner's discharge, is to allow him 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and, on non-payment, the prisoner is to be discharged; and all discharges are to be obtained by the 1st of August, 1771.

Persons seized of an estate tail, claiming the benefit of this act, are to deliver up the same to the creditors. Assignees may apply for further examination of the prisoner, touching the discovery of his effects, and justices may send for and examine the prisoner accordingly. The prisoner refusing to appear, or to answer upon oath, may be committed. Twenty per cent. is allowed on discovering, within twelve months, any part of the prisoner's estate not returned in the schedule; and a discharge obtained fraudulently is void. Persons concealing any estate or effects of the prisoner, forfeit 100*l.* and double value,









*Hercules.*





value, with treble costs of suit. Assignees, with consent of the majority in value of the creditors, may compound for debts due to the prisoner's estate; and may submit any dispute relating thereto to arbitration; or otherwise may settle and agree the same as they shall think fit. Assignees may be petitioned against for insufficiency, fraud, mismanagement, or other misbehaviour; and the court thereupon is to summon the parties, and make such orders therein as they shall think fit. Where mutual credit has been given, the balance is to be stated and allowed.

Prisoners, for not paying money, awarded under submissions to arbitration; for not paying costs; and upon writs of excommunicato capiendo; are intitled to the benefit of this act.

Those who are prisoners upon process out of courts of conscience, are also to have the benefit of this act.

This act is not to extend to the kingdom of Scotland."

Quakers affirmation to be taken in lieu of an oath.

Persons who took the benefit of the act of 5 George III. are excluded.

The full insertion of this act we have judged particularly necessary at this period, while numbers are receiving the benefit of it; the remaining public business of the last session we shall discuss with all possible expedition. We say the public business, as private road bills, bills for the division of common, or the naturalization of foreigners (which are constantly registered in our Chronology) would in this place afford but little entertainment or instruction to the reader.

[To be continued.]

*An Historical Introduction to the Antiquities and Curiosities of Wilton-House.*

**M**R. Kennedy, of Wilton-House, having just published a valuable account of the curiosities in this elegant seat of the Pembroke family, we are assured the following introduction will afford much satisfaction to the lovers of science and antiquity.

"The slow progress of the arts of sculpture and painting in England is derived from many causes; two particularly deserve attention, these were the existence of the feudal policy for many ages, and our insular situation.

Liberty, the nurse of genius, was only to be found among the nobility, from the establishment of the Saxons to the reign of Henry VII. The lower classes were in the most abject state of vassalage; dependant both for life and fortune on the nod of some haughty baron. The learning of those times was confined within very narrow limits; the poorer sort were totally ignorant of letters, and the highest attainments of the clergy were to be able to read their breviary, and the legendary lives of their saints.

These impediments resulting from our political constitution were further augmented by our insular situation, which excluded us from the advantages, which might have been expected from a free intercourse with continental nations. We, for the same reason, retained longer our barbarism and national prejudices, and seemed, as it were, shut out from improvement, while other nations were advancing fast in it.

After the coming in of the Normans, a communication was opened with the continent, and such architecture, painting and statuary as was then practised in France, were introduced here. As for the first, our cathedrals are beautiful monuments of the taste of those ages. The number of finely-illuminated manuscripts shews painting was carried to tolerable perfection, and many images of kings and saints, still extant, give us no mean opinion of those antient artists.

In this state things continued till the reformation, when a revival of the polite arts began in Italy, and gradually advanced through Europe. The popes Leo X. and Julius II. gave every possible encouragement to genius, and in their time, brought painting to perfection in the persons of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Every street, garden and corner of Rome was dug up in search of antiques; the foundations of ruined palaces and decayed cities were examined, and multitudes of fine statues, relievos and other curiosities were found.

It was not before the reign of Charles I. who had a taste for the arts, that any collections were formed in this kingdom: his majesty, the duke of Buckingham



Buckingham and the earl of Arundel first procured antiques from Italy; others of the nobility and gentry followed their example, and we were in the way to have had very fine galleries, but for the unfortunate catastrophe of that justly lamented prince. The earls of Pembroke had from the reign of Henry VIII. been encouragers of the fine arts, and very early shewed their taste in employing Holbein and Jones in improving and adorning their noble seat at Wilton; however, it was reserved for earl Thomas, to raise it to a degree of magnificence and splendor, beyond any this nation afforded, and which justly made it vie with the most celebrated abroad.

This nobleman possessed every qualification, necessary to constitute a real connoisseur and virtuoso, in a very eminent degree. He had an exquisite natural taste, improved by extensive learning, and a fondness for the study of antiques. His conversation with the best Italian antiquaries of his age, cherished his own propensities, and he resolved to form a collection on a plan, which would render it valuable, and he always a monument of his superiority in this way.

Before he began to purchase, he confined himself by the following limitations.

I. He resolved not to run into all sorts of curiosities, but to buy such as were illustrative of antient history, and antient literature. It would have been an endless matter to have endeavoured to acquire gems, statues, medals, relievos, bustos, domestic utensils, and a thousand other antiques, which however cardinal Albani, many of the popes, and the present king of Naples have done. Being on the spot when any of these were found, they had opportunities of completing sets, which no foreigner can possibly have. It was therefore certainly more prudent, to decline what he had no hopes of perfecting, than to fill his house with fragments, which would neither satisfy the ignorant, nor please the connoisseur.

For this reason he rejected Cameos, Intaglias, and the smaller Lares and Penates. Bustos he was particularly fond of, as they expressed, with more strength and exactness, the lineaments

of the face. Besides, the viewing of these brought to the spectator's mind the history and glorious exploits of antient kings and heroes.

Though his lordship had a superior esteem for the antique, yet he greatly praised the grand duke of Tuscany's collection, consisting of above eight hundred modern statues. Lewis XIV. in his estimation, deserved not less applause for his encouragement of French artists, who made many statues in marble and lead after originals, and ornamented his gardens with them. These made excellent models for young statuary and engravers to copy.

Lord Pembroke was sensible, that in a few years sculpture would receive but little encouragement, that antiques would be monopolized in a few hands, and therefore was willing, before this event took place, as many copies might be taken, as would disseminate a correct taste, and give a relish for antient beauties. This accordingly is come to pass, at present a sculptor of the best genius can scarce find employment, while every poultry painter, who can sketch a likeness, is caressed.

II. No duplicates were admitted. This rule is so necessary for every collector to observe, that it seems strange any should violate it. What purpose can statues with similar heads, trunks and draperies serve? Undoubtedly none useful; they only occupy spaces which may easily be filled up with other things, more valuable.

The case is widely different in respect of divinities. As the symbols of many of these could not with propriety be represented together, so more figures than one of them became necessary. To exemplify this: *Venus rising from the sea* cannot be exhibited but in that one action. Suppose her chariot drawn by doves, with Cupid, Mars, Adonis, and a variety of other actions and deities belonging to her were introduced into one piece, what would be the consequence, but that it must disgust every observer, as all things so crowded universally do? *Venus picking a thorn out of her foot*, and *Venus holding a shell*, are as different in attitude, as if they no way related to the same person.

The



The same reasoning will hold good of Apollo, Hercules, Bacchus and others, so that his lordship most judiciously multiplied such statues as were explanatory of different attributes; for thereby, as it were, a history was made of these divinities.

Altars, urns and such like came under the denomination of duplicates, for the most part; however, some of them preserved in relievo many curious things, relative to the sepulture, marriages and other rites and ceremonies of the Greeks and Romans; when this was the case, they were valued and retained. Accordingly here are eleven sorts of interment, and five different altars.

III. Lord Pembroke rejected whole nations, as the productions of Egypt, Hetruria and Magna Græcia; though he admitted a few to diversify his collection. The numerous and whimsical Egyptian deities, which captivate the eyes of some connoisseurs, were looked on by his lordship with indifference. The hieroglyphics, wherewith they are loaded, at present are unintelligible, or if they were known, could communicate nothing worthy attention. He therefore was satisfied with an Isis, Osiris and Orus, nor was he solicitous about more; though he greatly admired the jaspers and marbles of that country.

Hetruscan figures are not less curious and inexplicable than the foregoing, yet great regard has been paid to the works of that country, and much pains taken to elucidate them. Some of their vases, particularly, are beautifully relieved and painted; but not easily to be met with, unless in the cabinets of the curious. Even were they to have been procured, they would have answered none of his lordship's views.

For the same reason, the basso relievo of Valetta, who lived in Magna Græcia, (the kingdom of Naples) were not purchased, though ancient, because sculpture did not flourish in that country, till after its decline in Greece. There were but little hopes of finding valuable pieces there, especially as we know the Romans pillaged all the neighbouring kingdoms to adorn their capital.

IV. Even works of the best ages were bought with limitations. As images were objects of adoration with the heathens from the earliest times, they consequently were multiplied, each family

having many, and the temples great numbers. To this religious opinion concerning statues, that they represented the deity under a human appearance, is owing the improvement and perfection of sculpture. Statues at the beginning, were as gross as men's conceptions, being little better than rude stones and blocks without shape. As politeness and improvement advanced, they entertained more becoming ideas of the divine nature, and the only means they had of expressing them suitably, were to exhibit them under those appearances most esteemed among men.

Thus beauty, or a just conformation of features, with a complexion suited to the climate, has always and ever will claim the love and admiration of the beholder. Hence the most beautiful persons were the models for their gods and goddesses, and the closer they followed the original, the nearer they approached to perfection. His lordship observed, that this perfection was not to be expected in the ancient productions of the Grecian artists, it was a work of time, advanced but slowly, and was confined, in some measure, to a particular epoch.

Nothing does more honour to Lord Pembroke's taste than confining his choice to the best ages. If we consider at that time the civil establishment in each state was settled as well as their manner of conducting wars: that these were transmitted to us with accuracy by the celebrated pens of those days, and consequently that the artists and writers mutually illustrated each other, which could not be the case with obscure ages; when these considerations are laid together, we shall clearly see, that these restrictions were not the effect of caprice, but of an intimate knowledge of the subject.

Athens, at the beginning of the first Peloponnesian war, had attained great power and opulence. Pericles, who then had the management of affairs, was resolved to make his city as superior to others in its buildings and ornaments, as his citizens were in letters and elegance. We need not doubt how transcendent these were, when Phidias had the direction of them:—that Phidias, whose statue of Olympian Jove was esteemed such a miracle of art, that the sculptor was supposed to have had a revelation of the supreme Deity, to be able



to design and execute so amazing a performance.

The mentioning this statue suggests a remark which will be found useful to those not well acquainted with ancient manners and opinions. It is not to pronounce peremptorily on the comparative merit of either sculpture or painting from the dress, air or attitudes of the subjects. For instance. Naked figures were highly prized by the Greeks, because the beauty and symmetry of the parts were shewn to greater advantage. The warmth of the eastern climate made the inhabitants go very slightly clothed, and in the heats of summer with scarce any covering at all. None of the indelicate ideas, which we who live so far northward have, were then annexed to nakedness. Moral decency could not be violated, for this decency is not innate, but results from the sentiments of mankind modified by the climate: so that what bears the character of turpitude in one country, very often has the opposite in another.

This observation is the more necessary, as many unthinking persons have represented the Greeks, as wanton and lascivious, because they made their figures naked, whereas the very opposite is true. Morality, legislation and unaffected virtue were never better taught and practised, than in the writings and examples of Socrates, Plato, Xenophon, and the philosophers of those times.

Olympian Jupiter was made with a thick beard and head of hair. The ancient statues and bustos exhibit these appearances. We who have different customs can entertain no conception how these could be the marks of divinity and importance; yet were we to travel into the Levant, and farther eastward, we should find the same notions of sanctity and veneration connected with a flowing beard, as the ancients had of it two thousand years ago.

The Colossal Hercules in this collection is beyond any thing we know, for magnitude and strength; and yet modern discoveries inform us of some men above his size, which is seven feet: but even if none existed, it certainly required a body nothing inferior to the colossal figure to undergo the labours this hero achieved. The ancient artists are rather to be com-

mended for having extended the bounds of imagination in such exhibitions.

V. As it was impossible to make a complete collection, solely from the works of the best ages, particularly as his lordship began his late, so it had been want of taste to reject those of the times next succeeding. Neither sculpture, nor any other art, decays at once; there were many performances which came little short of the best ages, and were worthy of being preserved. Those, whose execution was but indifferent, as the basso relievo with the first Greek letters, were yet very curious and of considerable use. The same may be said of the bustos of Hesiod and Epicurus, they were worth having, because, according to Cardinal Mazarine's catalogue, there were no others of them known.

Inscriptions, which some value so highly, his lordship paid no regard to, when they did not answer some historical or chronological use. Thus the letters on the Egyptian granite column were remarkable, as they shewed the origin of writing in Egypt, and supplied us with some of the letters of that ancient alphabet. Under the class of curious inscriptions may be ranked, that on the busto of the Victor, on the Sarcophagus of Epaphroditus, on the two basso relievos and the columbarium.

Lastly, no unknown heads were admitted, nor fragments. His lordship's design being, as is apparent from what has been said, to make a collection of antiques not mutilated, he could not, consistently, include any in it which were so. They did very well for statuaries to copy, but otherwise were mere lumber. These then were the limitations which the earl of Pembroke prescribed to himself before he purchased antiques; we shall now proceed to give an account of those collections from which he principally made his up.

We before observed, that from the age of Pope Leo X. antiques began to be valued and esteemed as they deserved. From that time they were bought up with avidity; so that in a few years those which were really valuable became exceedingly scarce.

[To be continued.]



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A variety is the best recommendation of a periodical performance, and as the conduct of your Magazine evinces your desire to gratify your readers in that respect, I have been induced to offer you the trifling assistance of my pen.

Natural history has, from my infancy, been my darling amusement; nor can it be denied, that the study of natural history is an amusement of all others the most moral, instructive, and entertaining. It is of singular use to the young mind, enlarging the ideas, communicating a taste for the beauties of nature, and sublime contemplations, awakening the curiosity, and guarding the heart from every idle propensity; in a word, was this science properly and timely cultivated, the press might teem with absurdity and romance, but absurdity and romance would meet with deserved disregard.

But do not misapprehend me; I am not for presenting the public with elaborate treatises, or a regular system of natural history; all I mean is, to collect what is peculiarly worthy attention, such as the description of animals, or other detached articles, and throw them into a little train, without any critical distinction: as a proof of which, I have in the first instance ranged birds and beasts in the same class, nor can I conceive there is the smallest impropriety in it, according to the plan I have formed.

*A Description of the Horned Indian Pheasant.*

The Horned Pheasant is a native of the East Indies. It is most elegantly variegated with a profusion of the brightest colours in the universe, yellow, red, white, a blueish green, and, indeed, almost every imaginable tinge. Its tail is very beautiful. It has two callous substances, like horns of a fine blue colour, above the eyes, and on each side hangs a loose skin of the same hue, with spots of an orange colour. It has a short beak, round head, and fine eye; nor can any thing in nature exceed the reflection of the sun on its breast and its wings.

The FLAMINO is a bird, of which there is only one known species. Its  
Oct. 1769.

beak is bent in so extraordinary a manner as to appear broken, and is denotated at the edges. Nothing can be more singular than the length of its neck, and its still longer legs, in proportion to the size of its body. The covering feathers of its wings are all of the highest scarlet, and make a most glowing appearance, from whence indeed its name is derived.

The IBIS, a bird which was very useful to the Egyptians for destroying serpents, locusts, and caterpillars, and on this account had divine honours paid it. It is all over black, and about the size of the curlew, with the head of a cormorant, and the long beak of a heron.

The JACKAL is a very beautiful creature, about the size of a small hound, and so like a dog as to be mistaken, at first, for some uncommon breed of that animal.

In the east, where it is a native, there are vast packs of them, often more than 200 in number, which hunt animals they would never dare to attack singly. It is not impossible but lions and other beasts of prey may be alarmed by the cries of these animals in their chase, and fall in and rob them of their prey; but the general opinion of their attendance upon the lion is altogether fabulous.

Such occasional descriptions are what I would prepare for your acceptance, and by your consideration of the present, shall judge how far agreeable future remembrances will be to you from, sir,

Your humble servant,

*A constant Reader.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is observed by the Spectator, that an agreeable person is better than a letter of recommendation, and an observation abundantly justified by the conduct of mankind; for whether it is compassion or generosity we would wish to excite in the bosoms of those we address, we must first render ourselves pleasing, or our purpose will be but half accomplished. That the mind is in general a faithful monitor, cannot be denied, but the mind has nothing to do with the drapery, the little accidental graces of an object; the lines,  
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the characteristic lines of the soul, employ its whole attention, and where those are calculated to convey the impression of merit, all lesser defects insensibly disappear. And yet it must be confessed, caprice and false refinement out of the question, that though we may serve the unhappy, or relieve the distressed, without attending to personalities, there is a pleasure in beholding the elegant, under whatever disadvantages; I mean mental elegance, for mental elegance constitutes what we understand by agreeable ugliness, as the reverse what we understand by deformed beauty; sweetness and complacency producing, what affectation and confidence totally destroy. I have met with many people who have highly arraigned this innate prejudice, this spontaneous partiality of the human heart: Shall the all-pitying eye of Charity, say they, make distinctions in its objects? Is not misery misery, wherever found? And are we to consult *self*, when the preservation of an individual becomes the question? I answer most assuredly, No; but it is allowed that we are wretched only in proportion to our feelings. I therefore affirm, that the informed, the susceptible mind is intitled to a treble portion of consideration: it is not hunger and thirst that constitute the highest sufferings, except in the extremity of either; it is the wound of arrogance, the neglect of the little souled, the insults of the object, and the keen sensibility of all together.

There is, perhaps, the finest institutions for charitable purposes in England of any country under the sun, and yet it is too probable that thousands of deserving objects, in the utmost sense of the word, at this hour languish for relief, unseen and uncompassionated: the shallowest streams are ever the most noisy; nor is it the soliciting, but the obscured sufferer, that best merits our sympathy, our support, our friendly countenance.

I myself met with an instance of what I now so warmly assert. A few days ago, as I was entering my own house, a woman of a very mean appearance, with a little child in her arm, timidly approached, but in accents that could not be resisted, asked if I wanted any caps. I stopped and looked, I hope with tender solicitude,

upon her. The tear started to her eye. I bid her follow me. She attempted to thank me for unrequited favours, but was unable to articulate a single expression.

Having made her sit down, and ordered her some refreshment, she at length said, This, madam, this is too much for me; I am rendered so desperate by necessity, that all unfit as I am, I have this day ventured to offer some little things to sale. I did not mean to beg, but many have repulsed me with scorn. My industry indeed merits small encouragement; you, madam, would however have declined purchasing any part of it with a kindness that would have softened the disappointment. I had prepared myself for ill success, and if I had returned home unpurchased, I could have supported the rest. A succession of misfortunes, a detail of all which I may perhaps hereafter send you, had reduced her to the low ebb of wretchedness in which she reached my knowledge. I was so happy as to be serviceable to her; a few decent clothes have given her quite a new appearance, and those very people who overlooked, or cruelly rebuked her, on her modest application, would now be the first to promote the work I have began in her favour: but she shall owe no obligations to the narrow-minded, the inhuman; I can and will complete her deliverance from that worst of evils, *poverty*, and she shall confess me the obliged party, instead of feeling the slightest weight of unreturnable kindness.

But not to dwell on the more melancholy effects of this instinctive attachment, I will ask you, if it is altogether safe to communicate it? There are people in the world who die at the sight of a *fat* figure, and others who tremble from the idea of famine on beholding a *lean* one. The voice, if not happily *cadenced*, must offend the ear of nicety, and who of the smallest delicacy can bear a *red* fist upon their table? I know a gentleman who declared his aversion to a worthy woman, whose contented spirit was the source of her plenitude of aspect, in the presence of her nearest relation; another that ridiculed a walking skeleton, in no other tete-tete than with the actual husband of the lady so ridiculed; a third that



that imputed a boatswain's hollow to the father of his first favourite; and a fourth who complained of a red paw, to the much-esteemed daughter of its owner. With the rational and the distinguishing these acknowledgments are merely laughable, but if repentance is not the consequence, who will say that they do not experience some mortification on such occasions? There is one thing, however, above all the rest, that astonishes me in people of this cast; though ever alive to the imperfections of others, they are often totally insensible to their own: before we make an attack upon our neighbour, would it not be both prudent and political to examine our particular persons, dispositions, and endowments? for if we bear testimony to our neighbour's want of an eye, while we ourselves perhaps have not a tooth in our head, or charge them with a breach of chastity, while we do not scruple to steal, or other equally glaring circumstances; if we escape the censure, the contempt we so justly deserve, how can we endure our own consciousness? To pity the infirmity we cannot but perceive, and carefully correct those we discover in our own persons or conduct, is to make a right use of our reasonable faculties, and to render ourselves valuable members of society.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

ANIMADVERTOR.

*History and Description of Asia continued.*

**A**NATOLIA, called by the Turks Natolia, is a considerable part of Asia Minor, extending itself westward to the shores of Greece.

It is bounded on the north with the Euxine sea, on the east it is separated from Armenia and Syria by the Euphrates, on the south it has the Mediterranean, and on the north it is divided from Greece and Thrace by the Bosphorus and many other seas. It is all of it in miserable slavery under the Turks, who have amazingly depopulated, impoverished, and destroyed, this once most rich and powerful country.

**ARMENIA MAJOR and MINOR.**

Armenia Major, called by the inhabitants Curdistan, is a very large and well known country of Asia, divided

from the Georgians, Mengrelians, and Muscovites, by the mountains, on the south by Mount Taurus from Mesopotamia, and by Mount Niphate from Assyria; on the west it has the Euphrates, by which it is parted from Cappadocia and Armenia the Less. The greatest part of it is under the Turks, except a small spot towards the east possessed by the Persians. In this country both the Euphrates and the Tigris have their fountains. Armenia Minor was heretofore a part of Cappadocia, and is bounded on the north by the Mengrelians and the Pontus or Euxine sea, on the south by Cilicia and Syria, on the east by Armenia Major, and on the west by Cappadocia. This whole country is now under the dominion of the Turks.

**ABYDUS,**

a city of the lesser Asia, upon the Bosphorus, distant about a mile and three quarters from Sesto on the Thracian shore. Heretofore it was a suffragan see, under the archbishop of Cyzicum, from whence it is distant 21 miles towards the south; but the bishop is now made a metropolitan. It has a strong castle, well fortified by Mahomet the Second after his taking of Constantinople, and is one of the Dardanelles, which has ever in it a good Turkish garrison, to defend the passage and secure Constantinople.

**AMASIA**

is a city of Cappadocia, in Asia the Less, upon the river Iris, which falls into the Euxine sea. It was once an archbishoprick, and had four suffragans; but the Turks have possessed it for three ages. It is however large, and the capital of those countries. The beglibeg of Cappadocia has his seat there. Strabo, the ancient geographer, was born in this city, and gives a very particular account of it.

**AMBOINA**

is an island of the East Indies, the whole circuit of which is but sixteen leagues, yet, from the spice it affords, is of no small consideration. It was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1515. In 1605 the Dutch drove out the Portugal forces, and made themselves masters of the Amboina, the principal town, by one Heven Vaphagan. But that which makes this island most infamous, is the cruelties executed by the Dutch upon the English in the



year 1616. It lies not far from the Moluccas, and is reckoned among the Selebes. It is west of Band 24 leagues, and situated very near the sun.

#### CAUCASUS

is a mountain of Asia, which the fable of Prometheus has rendered famous. It is that part of Mont Jaus which lies between the Euxine sea on the west, and the Caspian sea on the east. It is exceedingly lofty, and always covered with snow.

#### BORNEO

is one of the greatest islands in the East Indies. It lies between Sumatra to the west, Java to the south, Celebes to the east, and the Phillippine islands to the north. It is of a round shape, and the line cuts the southern part of it. It is reported to be eighteen hundred miles in circumference, and to contain several kingdoms. Borneo the principal city, lies on the north western shore, in a bay: it is rich, populous, and well traded, is built in a low ground, not much unlike Venice, and it has a capacious harbour belonging to it.

*The State of the Jesuits in Paraguay.*

*Continued from p. 462.*

**T**HERE are, every where, workshops for gilders, painters, and sculptors; gold, silver, and other smiths; clockmakers, carpenters, joiners, weavers, and founders; in a word, for all the arts and trades that can be useful to them. As soon as the children are old enough to begin to work, they are taken to these workshops, and applied to the business which they express the greatest liking for, from a persuasion, that art is to be guided by nature. Their first masters were lay-brother Jesuits, sent for on purpose to instruct them. Sometimes the fathers themselves have been obliged to drive the plough, and handle the spade, to initiate them in husbandry; and engage them, by their example, to cultivate the earth; to sow and to reap. To conclude, these Neophytes have built, after designs furnished them by the Jesuits, such churches as would not disgrace the greatest cities in Spain or Peru, either in regard to the beauty of their structure, or the richness and good taste of their sacred vessels and ornaments of every kind.

This is not the case with their

houses. For a great many years, nothing could be more mean and simple, being built with canes covered with plaister; without window or chimney; without seats or beds; in a manner without any furniture. The whole family sat on the floor; and lay in hammocks, which were not to be seen in the day time; the smoke of the fires, which they made in the center of their cabins, had no issue, nor the light of the sun any entrance, but by the door. At present, their houses are as convenient, as neat, and as well furnished, as those of the common Spaniards. They have even begun to build them with stone, and cover them with tile.

The work of the women is regulated as well as that of the men. It consists chiefly in spinning. The beginning of every week, every woman receives a certain quantity of wool and cotton, which she must return, the Saturday night following, ready for the loom. They are, likewise now and then, put to certain country labours, which do not surpass their strength and capacity.

The trade these Indians carry on, to procure what their country does not afford, consists chiefly in wild wax and honey; and the herb of Paraguay, of which they have every where made plantations; the sale of it being certain, as no one in this country can do without it. I said, that the first plants of this vegetable were brought from the canton of Maracayu, where the best kind of it grows naturally; but they have degenerated very little in the reductions. This trade is sufficiently explained in the decree of Philip V. which I have already so often cited. Some persons have censured the manner of carrying it on, though every circumstance of it is authorized by the sovereign, who plainly saw how indispensably necessary it was for the preservation of this republick.

We shall see in its place what reasons the missionaries had for asking for their Neophytes, and the kings of Spain for granting them, the use of fire-arms. This privilege was, in fact, absolutely necessary to prevent their falling into the most cruel slavery; or being dispersed over the woods and mountains; and that too, without being



ing sure of escaping the hands of their inveterate pursuers. I may even venture to affirm, that the kings of Spain, and their Spanish subjects, are those who reap at present the greatest benefit from this indulgence. Though the latter, from principles of self-interest, omitted nothing to have it repealed; so that, for many years together, the royal council of the Indies was more taken up with discussions about it, than with any other business relating to the Spanish dominions in America. But the interest of the state, joined to that of religion, prevailed at last. Philip V. thoroughly persuaded, that it is more the interest of the missionaries than of any others, to hinder their Neophytes from abusing this liberty of being constantly well armed, confines himself, in his decree of the 28th of December, 1743, to the recommending to the provincial of the Jesuits, to deliberate with his brethren on the means of preventing any inconveniencies that might be apprehended from it; ordering him, in case there should appear the least sign of any tendency to an insurrection, to give early notice of it to the council, and let them know what measures it may be proper to take to prevent a surprize. But there is so much the less reason to apprehend any thing like a revolt among the Neophytes, that their happiness and security depend entirely on their loyalty, which nothing but an attempt upon their liberties can impair; and none, certainly, but the enemies of the king, or of the state, can possibly think of making any such attempt.

Several persons imagine, that in this republic there is no private property; but that every week each family receives the necessary food; and, from time to time, the other necessary articles for their subsistence. Some such regulation might possibly have existed, when those Indians, but newly united, were not in a capacity to procure themselves, by their labours, a certain and regular supply of the necessaries of life; nor well established in places of sufficient security. But, in process of time, and especially since they have been no longer exposed to the danger of being obliged to remove from place to place, there has been assigned to every family a piece of land, sufficient, if properly

cultivated, to supply it with the necessaries of life; for as to superfluities, they are as yet strangers to them. And considering their natural disposition, and the manner in which they are brought up, there is all the reason in the world to hope, they will ever continue so. The missionaries, indeed, know the full amount of what their lands produce. It is the same thing in regard to their commerce, which cannot be carried on but under the eyes of those, who are most concerned carefully to inspect it.

All the lands of the country, where the reductions are situated, are not equally good for the same things. In those which lie nearest the tropicks, as the environs of the Parana for example, there is plenty of honey, wax, maiz, and cotton; those more to the south yield wool, hemp, and wheat; and abound, besides, in good pastures. The woods and the rivers are every where well stocked with game. Barter supplies the deficiencies of nature. Gold and silver shines no where but on the altars. But, besides those spots of ground, that have been given in fee to every father of a family, and which are cleared in proportion as the reductions become more populous, there are some that belong to the community, and the produce of which is deposited in the public magazines against unforeseen accidents; for the repairs of the churches, and every thing relating to divine worship; for the support of widows and orphans, the sick and the infirm, those employed in the service of the altar, or commanded to any distance, to serve his majesty in a civil or military capacity; for the maintenance of the caciques, corregidores, and other civil and military officers; for the poor, whatever the cause of their poverty may be; to supply the deficiencies of bad crops, even for other towns; for the Indians, in all their necessities, assist each other to the best of their power. The surplus, if there happens to be any, is added to the goods to be sold for paying the king's tribute, and purchasing such military stores as the king does not supply them with; and, in a word, gold, silver, copper, iron, and steel, for the construction of arms and the decoration of their altars.

The reductions are pretty large; the streets of them quite straight, and the houses



houses uniform. In the center of every reduction there is a square, which the church faces, and likewise the arsenal, in which all the arms and ammunition are laid up. Here the Indians exercise every week; for there are in every town two companies of militia, whose officers have, according to their respective ranks, very handsome uniforms laced with gold and silver, but they never wear them except when they exercise or take the field. The civil officers have likewise proper habits to distinguish them. As to the common dress, it consists for the men in a waistcoat and breeches, very like those worn by the Spaniards; and above all a frock of white cloth, which reaches below the knee. This frock is sometimes made of a coloured cloth; and is then a mark of distinction allowed only to merit. The women's dress consists in a shift without sleeves that reaches to the feet, and over it a gown somewhat loose and flowing. But when employed in the fields they wear nothing but the former. When they carry any burden, they tie it to the two ends of a broad strap, which they pass over the forehead like the women among the savages of Canada. Both men and women go bare legged, bare footed, and bare headed. The women's hair serves them for a veil.

The missionaries have their houses next to the church. The store houses, workshops, and granaries for containing the produce of the common grounds, which are always cultivated at the common expence, stand all upon the same line. In the reductions situated at a great distance from Spanish towns, or navigable rivers, iron and steel are so scarce, that the Indians are often obliged to make their tools of stone, or of wood hardened by fire. Their bell metal they get from Coquimbo, a town of Chili, where they purchase it in exchange for such of their commodities as they can there find a vent for. Not only those who carry on this traffic, but in general all those who go with any goods for sale from the reductions to the Spanish settlements, are defrayed by, and have likewise their lands cultivated at the expence of, the public. As to the produce of those goods it is well known; the rates being all fixed, so as to admit of no imposition or dispute.

In spite of this police, and all the measures taken to prevent any one wanting the necessaries of life, the missionaries find it a very difficult task to make all things answer. This is owing to three failings in their Neophytes, which they have not as yet been able to correct; namely, their little foresight, their laziness, and their want of oeconomy, in consequence of which they often come short of seed for their lands. On this occasion there is an absolute necessity for assisting them; but then they are obliged to return, after harvest, a quantity of grain equal to that lent them to procure it. As to other provisions, if the missionaries did not keep a very watchful eye over them, they would, in a little time, not have a morsel to eat. This is likewise owing to so insatiable an appetite, that, a few moments after they have stuffed their bellies, they are ready for a new meal. Nay, the missionaries, at first, could not so much as leave to their discretion the bullocks employed in agriculture, lest through laziness they should leave them unyoked, when their work was over; and even tear them to pieces, and devour them, as it has often happened; when their being hungry was all the excuse that could be got out of them.

This has obliged the missionaries to appoint overseers, who visit every place exactly, to see if the Indians mind their business, and keep their cattle in good order; and have a power to punish them, when they find them in fault, which seldom happens at present. Besides, when it does, they readily confess their guilt, and submit to the sentence pronounced on them. All their faults are the faults of children; and indeed they continue children, in many respects, all their lives; but then it is with all the good qualities peculiar to that age. In spite however of all the precautions we have been speaking of, the missionaries often find it necessary to have recourse to other expedients, to enable several families to hold out to the end of the year; no beggary being tolerated in this republic, for fear of introducing theft, and encouraging laziness. The surest method hitherto found out to correct this last failing, is to condemn the delinquent to cultivate the reserved lands, of which we have spoken,



spoken, and which are called *God's possession or inheritance*; but then, as such workmen are not to be depended upon, care is taken to associate with them others of known diligence. The fathers of families are likewise obliged to send their children there very early, in order to form and inure them to labour. Every child's task is adjusted to his strength; and there is no pardon for those who do not perform it.

One of the greatest advantages derived from this police is, that it keeps every one employed. It maintains, besides, not only in every town, but through the whole republic, so perfect an union, that strangers cannot help observing it at first sight. There are no quarrels or law suits to be seen here; *mine and yours* are unknown words; because it is in fact to have no exclusive property; to be always ready to divide the little one has with those that want it; and to have one's attention as much, and sometimes even more, taken up with the concerns of others than one's own. It is thus the authors of the establishment have made the very failings of these Indians contribute to procure them the greatest blessings of society, and the constant practice of the first of all christian virtues, which is charity. There is but one thing still wanting to complete their happiness, and that is, an hospital and a good dispensary for medicines, in every town, or at least in every canton; such as are to be met among the Moxes, where the Jesuits of Peru have formed a republic on the model of that of the Guaranis. But these fathers found resources for this purpose, which are not to be expected in Paraguay, where there are no opulent persons, and the Spaniards besides have no great affection for Indians who depend immediately on the sovereign, and serve only the state.

What contributes still more to maintain among these new Christians that surprising harmony we have mentioned, is the subordination and good understanding that prevails among their spiritual governors. Those, who have hitherto had the immediate conduct of this flock gathered together by their labours, never considered themselves in any station whatsoever, otherwise than as the instruments of the

bishops in whose diocese they labour; so that every thing published against them on this head has fallen of itself to the ground; or has been unanswerably refuted by the most holy prelates, the province of Paraguay, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres ever enjoyed. These missionaries never took any steps to enter upon this great work, or bring it to perfection, but with the consent, and by the authority, of their bishops; and never affected any independence in the exercise of their functions. They never used the privileges granted to them by the holy see, but in the same manner, in which other religious most submissive to their bishops every where use them. They have even been more reserved. For tho' the kings of Spain had authorized them to establish reductions wherever they thought proper, and govern such reductions under the direction of their superiors, they never made any difficulty to resign their places to any other pastors the bishops were pleased to appoint, though they knew their departure would be followed by the dispersion of their flock, as it has often happened.

*On the extraordinary Degree of Heat which Men and Animals are capable of supporting.*

**BOERHAAVE**, in his chemistry, relates certain experiments made with great accuracy by the celebrated Fahrenheit, and others, at his desire, on this subject, in a sugar-baker's office; where the heat, at the time of making the experiments, was up to 146 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. A sparrow, subjected to air thus heated, died, after breathing very laboriously, in less than seven minutes. A cat resisted this great heat somewhat above a quarter of an hour, and a dog about 28 minutes, discharging, before his death, a considerable quantity of a ruddy-coloured foam, and exhaled a stench so peculiarly offensive, as to throw one of the assistants into a fainting fit. This dissolution of the humours, or great change from a natural state, the professor attributes not to the heat of the stove alone, which would not have produced any such effect on the flesh of a dead animal; but likewise to the vital motion, by which a still greater degree of heat, he supposes, was produced in the fluids circu-



circulating through the lungs, in consequence of which the oils, salts, and spirits of the animal became so highly exalted.

Messieurs Du Hamel and Tillet having been sent into the province of Augois, in the years 1760 and 1761, with a view of endeavouring to destroy an insect which consumed the grain of that province, effected the same in the manner related in the memoirs for 1761, by exposing the affected corn, with the insects included in it, in an oven, where the heat was sufficient to kill them, without injuring the grain. This operation was performed at Rochefoucault, in a large public oven, where, from economical views, their first step was to assure themselves of the heat remaining in it, on the day after bread had been baked in it. This they did, by conveying in a thermometer on the end of a shovel, which, on its being withdrawn, indicated a degree of heat considerably above that of boiling water: but M. Tillet, convinced that the thermometer had fallen several degrees, in drawing to the mouth of the oven, and appearing under some embarrassment on that head, a girl, one of the attendants on the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer stood within the oven. The girl smiled, on M. Tillet's appearing to hesitate at this strange proposition, and entering the oven, with a pencil given her for that purpose, marked the thermometer, after staying two or three minutes, standing at 100 degrees of Reaumur's scale, or, to make use of a scale better known in this country, at near 200 degrees of Fahrenheit's. M. Tillet, who does not seem, on this occasion, to have been disposed *corio humano ludere*, began to express an anxiety, very commendable in an experimental philosopher, for the welfare of his female assistant, and to press her return. This female salamander however assuring him, that she felt no inconvenience from her situation, remained there 10 minutes longer; that is, near the time when Boerhaave's cat parted with her nine lives, under a much less degree of heat; when the thermometer standing at 233 degrees, or 76 degrees above that of boiling water, she came out of the oven, her complexion

indeed considerably heightened, but her respiration by no means quick or laborious. After M. Tillet's return to Paris, these experiments were repeated by Mons. Marantin, Commissaire de Guerre, at Rochefoucault, an intelligent and accurate observer, on a second girl belonging to the oven, who remained in it, without much inconvenience, under the same degree of heat, as long as her predecessor, and even breathed in air heated to about 325 degrees, for the space of five minutes.

M. Tillet endeavoured to clear up the very apparent contrariety between these experiments, and those made under the direction of Boerhaave, by subjecting various animals, under different circumstances, to great degrees of heat. From his experiments, in some of which the animals were swaddled with clothes, and were thereby enabled to resist for a much longer time the effects of the extraordinary heat, he infers, that the heat of the air received into the lungs was not, as was supposed by Boerhaave, the only or principal cause of the anxiety, laborious breathing, and death of the animals on whom his experiments were made; but that the hot air, which had free and immediate access to every part of the surface of their bodies, penetrated the substance on all sides, and brought on a fever, from whence proceeded all the symptoms: on the contrary, the girls at Rochefoucault, having their bodies in great measure protected from this action by their clothes, were enabled to breathe the air, thus violently heated, for a long time, without great inconvenience. In fact, we should think too, that the bulk of their bodies, though not thought of much consequence by M. Tillet, appears to have contributed not a little to their security. In common respiration, the blood, in its passage through the lungs, is cooled by being brought into contact with the external inspired air: in the present experiments, on the contrary, the vessels and vessels of the lungs, receiving at each inspiration an air heated to 300 degrees, must have been continually cooled and refreshed, as well as the subcutaneous vessels, by the successive arrival of the whole mass of blood contained in the interior parts of the body, whose heat might be



be supposed, at the beginning of the experiment, not to exceed 100 degrees. Not to mention that M. Tillet's two girls may not possibly have been subjected to so great a degree of heat as that indicated by the thermometer; which appears to us to have always remained on the shovel in contact with the hearth.

It is observable, that none of the animals which suffered under M. Tillet's experiments, exhaled any disagreeable odour: M. Tillet therefore supposes, that the dog, from whom so great a stench proceeded, in the set of experiments made by Fahrenheit, laboured under some internal disorder, and had within him some latent principle of corruption, which was, as it were, developed by the extraordinary heat. If we might venture to hazard our opinion, after those of Dr. Boerhaave and M. Tillet, we should observe, in the first place, that, among the animals used in the experiments related by Boerhaave, the dog only exhibited the phenomenon in question; and that, in those of M. Tillet, that animal was not employed. We should think therefore, that the horrid stench complained of, neither proceeded from any decomposition or putrescency of the humours, effected by the extraordinary heat, co-operating with the vital action of the vessels in the fluids of the animal, as is supposed by Boerhaave; nor that it was caused by any general or accidental vice of the humours, in the individual dog who was the subject of the experiment, as is suggested by M. Tillet; but that it may more naturally be supposed to arise from the foetid humour which is known to be secreted from the *glandula odorifera* seated near the anus of that animal; the secretion of which may be supposed to have been increased, as well as its natural offensiveness greatly heightened, by the action of the heat on the living animal.

Before we quit the subject of this memoir, we cannot, *salva conscientia*, help interceding with natural philosophers, in behalf of our fellow-creatures of the brute creation, at whose expence the philosophic appetite for knowledge, in matters of pure curiosity (for such we must esteem the present) is often most unfeelingly gratified. In the present instance, though

we have no material objection to M. Tillet's first experiments, as we see no great harm in an experimental philosopher's giving two willing girls a sweat, in his own peculiar manner, with a view to the propagation of natural knowledge; yet we cannot think so well of those which follow, nor look on our ingenious academick as quite so innocently employed, in putting to torture, and to death, the poor innocent rabbits, pullets, and finches, which were the victims of them: and this merely to have the pleasure of knowing how high Mons. Reaumur's thermometer would stand on the occasion: for we cannot be of opinion with M. Tillet, that experiments of this kind may possibly be of use in medicine; nor are we quite clear how far they are justifiable, on that supposition.

*A curious and interesting Account of a Substance, not before attended to, which the Bees collect and turn to Honey.*

IT was formerly the opinion of naturalists, that the bees do not collect honey in the form we see it; the liquor they collect being digested in their stomachs, where both its nature and consistence are changed. But this opinion seems to be founded on erroneous principles; and it is now believed, that the bees have no other share in the making of honey than simply collecting it; because the honey is, when properly diluted, subject to vinous fermentation, a property not found in any animal substance.

The flowers of many sorts of plants afford a quantity of honey, or saccharine juice, which the bees collect and carry to their hives; but besides this liquor, the Abbe Bouffier acquaints us, that he has seen two kinds of honeydews, which the bees are equally fond of, both deriving their origin from vegetables, though in a different manner.

The first kind, the only one known to husbandmen, and which passes for a dew which falls on trees, is no other than a mild sweet juice, which, having circulated through the vessels of vegetables, is separated in proper reservoirs in the flowers, or on the leaves, where it is properly called the honey-dew: sometimes it is deposited in the pith, as in the sugar-cane; at other times, in the juice of summer fruits, when ripe.

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circulating through the lungs, in consequence of which the oils, salts, and spirits of the animal became so highly exalted.

Messieurs Du Hamel and Tillet having been sent into the province of Augois, in the years 1760 and 1761, with a view of endeavouring to destroy an insect which consumed the grain of that province, effected the same in the manner related in the memoirs for 1761, by exposing the affected corn, with the insects included in it, in an oven, where the heat was sufficient to kill them, without injuring the grain. This operation was performed at Rochefoucault, in a large public oven, where, from economical views, their first step was to assure themselves of the heat remaining in it, on the day after bread had been baked in it. This they did, by conveying in a thermometer on the end of a shovel, which, on its being withdrawn, indicated a degree of heat considerably above that of boiling water: but M. Tillet, convinced that the thermometer had fallen several degrees, in drawing to the mouth of the oven, and appearing under some embarrassment on that head, a girl, one of the attendants on the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer stood within the oven. The girl smiled, on M. Tillet's appearing to hesitate at this strange proposition, and entering the oven, with a pencil given her for that purpose, marked the thermometer, after staying two or three minutes, standing at 100 degrees of Reaumur's scale, or, to make use of a scale better known in this country, at near 260 degrees of Fahrenheit's. M. Tillet, who does not seem, on this occasion, to have been disposed *corio humano ludere*, began to express an anxiety, very commendable in an experimental philosopher, for the welfare of his female assistant, and to press her return. This female salamander however assuring him, that she felt no inconvenience from her situation, remained there 10 minutes longer; that is, near the time when Boerhaave's cat parted with her nine lives, under a much less degree of heat; when the thermometer standing at 188 degrees, or 76 degrees above that of boiling water, she came out of the oven, her complexion

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Such is the origin of the manna, which is collected on the ash and maple of Calabria and Briançon, where it flows in great plenty from the leaves and trunks of these trees, and thickens into the form in which it is usually seen.

“Chance, says the abbe, afforded me an opportunity of seeing this juice and its primitive form on the leaves of the holm-oak: these leaves were covered with thousands of small round globules, or drops, which, without touching one another, seemed to point out the pore from whence each of them had proceeded. My taste informed me that they were as sweet as honey: the honey-dew on a neighbouring bramble, did not resemble the former, the drops having run together; owing either to the moisture of the air which had diluted them, or to the heat which had expanded them. The dew was become more viscous, and lay in large drops, covering the leaves; in this form it is usually seen.

The oak had at this time two kinds of leaves; the old, which were strong and firm, and the new, which were tender, and newly come forth. The honey-dew was found only on the old leaves, though these were covered by the new ones, and by that means sheltered from any moisture that could fall from above. I observed the same on the old leaves of the bramble, while the new leaves were quite free from it. Another proof that this dew proceeds from the leaves is, that other neighbouring trees, not furnished with a juice of this kind, had no moisture on them; and particularly the mulberry, which is a very particular circumstance, for this juice is a deadly poison to silk-worms. If this juice fell in the form of a dew, mist, or fog, it would wet all the leaves without distinction, and every part of the leaves, under as well as upper. Heat may have some share in its production: for though the common heat promotes only the transpiration of the more volatile and fluid juices, a sultry heat, especially if reflected by clouds, may so far dilate the vessel, as to produce a more viscous juice, such as the honey-dew.

The second kind of honey-dew, which is the chief resource of bees after the spring flowers and dew by transpiration on leaves are past, owes its

origin to a small insect called a vine-fretter: the excrement ejected with some force by this insect makes a part of the most delicate honey known in nature.

These vine-fretters rest during several months on the barks of particular trees, and extract their food by piercing that bark, without hurting or deforming the tree. These insects also cause the leaves of some trees to curl up, and produce galls upon others. They settle on branches that are a year old. The juice, at first perhaps hard and crabbed, becomes, in the bowels of this insect, equal in sweetness to the honey obtained from the flowers and leaves of vegetables; excepting that the flowers may communicate some of their essential oil to the honey, and this may give it a peculiar flavour, as happened to myself by planting a hedge of rosemary near my bees at Sauvages; the honey has tasted of it ever since, that shrub continuing long in flower.

I have observed two species of vine-fretters, which live unsheltered on the bark of young branches: they have a smooth skin, and those without wings seem to be the females, which compose the greater bulk of the swarm; or perhaps the young in their caterpillar state, before they are changed into flies; for each swarm has, in its train, two or three males with wings: these live on the labour of the females, at least I always saw them hopping carelessly on the backs of the females, without going to the bark to seek for food.

Both species live in clusters, on different parts of the same tree, entirely covering the bark; and it is remarkable that they there take a position which to us appears to be very uneasy; for they adhere to the branch with their head downwards, and their belly upwards.

The lesser species is of the colour of the bark upon which it feeds, generally green. It is chiefly distinguished by two horns, or straight, immovable, fleshy substances, which rise perpendicularly from the lower sides of the belly, one on each side. This is the species which live on the young branches of brambles and elder.

The former of these species is double the size of the latter, and is that which



which I have now more particularly in view, because it is that from which the honey proceeds. These insects are blackish; and instead of the kind of horns which distinguish the other, have, in the same part of the skin, a small button, black and shining like jet.

The buzzing of bees in a tuft of holm-oak, made me suspect that something very interesting brought so many of them thither. I knew that it was not the season for expecting honey-dew, nor was it the place where it is usually found, and was surprized to find the tuft of leaves and branches covered with drops which the bees collected with a humming noise. The form of the drops drew my attention, and led me to the following discovery. Instead of being round like drops which had fallen, each formed a small longish oval. I soon perceived from whence they proceeded. The leaves covered with these drops of honey were situated beneath a swarm of the larger black vine-fretters; and on observing these insects, I perceived them, from time to time, raise their bellies, at the extremity of which there then appeared a small drop of an amber colour, which they instantly ejected from them to the distance of some inches. I found, by tasting some of these drops which I had caught on my hand, that it had the same flavour with what had before fallen on the leaves. I afterwards saw the smaller species of vine-fretters eject their drops in the same manner.

This ejection is so far from being a matter of indifference to these insects themselves, that it seems to have been wisely instituted to procure cleanliness in each individual, as well as to preserve the whole swarm from destruction; for pressing as they do one upon another, they would otherwise soon be glued together, and rendered incapable of stirring.

We may now with some probability account for the seeming odd situation in which they rest. Their belly is about twenty times larger than their head and breast. If the insect was placed in a contrary direction, it could not, without extreme difficulty, raise its heavy belly, so as to project it far enough outward to discharge the drop over its companions; whereas, when the head is lowest, much less effort is

necessary to incline it forward; and even in this situation the insect seems by its flutterings to collect all its strength. When the winter's cold and rains come on, these vine-fretters place themselves wherever they are least exposed; and as they then take but little nourishment, and but seldom emit their drop, they seem not to mind whether the head or tail be uppermost.

The drops thus spurted out fall upon the ground, if not intercepted by leaves or branches; and the spots they make on stones remain some time, unless washed off by rain. This is the only honey-dew that falls; and this never falls from a greater height than a branch where these insects can cluster.

It is now easy to account for a phenomenon which formerly puzzled me greatly. Walking under a lime-tree in the king's garden at Paris, I felt my hand wetted with little drops, which I at first took for small rain. The tree indeed should have sheltered me from the rain, but I escaped it by going from under the tree. A seat placed near the tree shone with these drops. And being then unacquainted with any thing of this kind, except the honey-dew found on the leaves of some particular trees, I was at a loss to conceive how so glutinous a substance could fall from the leaves in such small drops; for I knew that rain could not overcome its natural attraction to the leaves, till it became pretty large drops; but I have since found that the lime-tree is very subject to these vine-fretters.

Bees are not the only insects that feast on this honey, ants are equally fond of it. Led into this opinion by what naturalists have said, I at first believed that the horns, in the lesser species of these vine-fretters, had at their extremity a liquor which the ants went in search of: but I soon discovered, that what drew the ants after them came from elsewhere, both in the larger and the lesser species, and that no liquor is discharged by the horns.

There are two species of ants which search for these insects. The large black ants follow those which live on the oaks and chestnut: the lesser ants attend those on the elder. But as the ants are not like the bees provided with the means of sucking up fluids, they



they place themselves near the vine-fretters, in order to seize the drop the moment they see it appear upon the anus: and as the drop remains some time on the small vine-fretters, before they can cast it off, the ants have leisure to catch it, and thereby prevent the bees from having any share: but the vine-fretters of the oak and chestnut being stronger, and perhaps more plentifully supplied with juice, dart the drop instantly, so that the larger ants get very little of it.

The vine-fretters finding the greatest plenty of juice in trees about the middle of summer, afford also, at that time, the greatest quantity of honey; and this lessens as the season advances, so that, in the autumn, the bees prefer it to the flowers then in season.

Though these insects pierce the tree to the sap in a thousand places, yet the trees do not seem to suffer at all from them, nor do the leaves lose the least of their verdure. The husbandman therefore acts injudiciously when he destroys them."

*A Word at parting to Junius.*

S I R,

Clifton, Oct. 2.

**A**S you have not favoured me with either of the *explanations* demanded of you, I can have nothing more to say to you on my own account. Your mercy to me, or tenderness for yourself, has been very great. The public will judge of your motives. If your excess of modesty forbids you to produce either the proofs or yourself, I will excuse it. Take courage, I have not the temper of Tiberius, any more than the rank or power. You, indeed, are a tyrant of another sort, and, upon your political bed of torture, can extricate any subject, from a first minister down to such a grub or butterfly as myself. Like another detested tyrant of antiquity can make the wretched sufferer fit the bed, if the bed will not fit the sufferer, by dis-jointing or tearing the trembling limbs until they are stretched to its extremity. But courage, constancy, and patience, under torments, have sometimes caused the most hardened monsters to relent, and forgive the object of their cruelty. You, sir, are determined to try all that human nature can endure, until she expires; else was it possible that you could be the author of that

most inhuman letter to the duke of —, I have read with astonishment and horror? Where, sir, where were the feelings of your own heart, when you could upbraid a most affectionate father with the loss of his only and most amiable son? Read over again those cruel lines of yours, and let them ring your very soul! Cannot political questions be discussed without descending to the most odious personalities? Must you go wantonly out of your way to torment declining age, because the duke of — may have quarrelled with those whose cause and politics you espouse? For shame! for shame! As you have spoke daggers to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast, did a want of courage, or of noble sentiments, stimulate him to such mean revenge. He is above it, he is brave. Do you fancy that your own base arts have infected our whole island? But your own reflections, your own conscience, must and will, if you have any spark of humanity remaining, give him most ample vengeance. Not all the power of words, with which you are so graced, will ever wash out, or even palliate this foul blot in your character. I have not time at present to dissect your letter so minutely as I could wish, but I will be bold enough to say, that it is (as to reason and argument) the most extraordinary piece of *florid impotence* that was ever imposed upon the eyes and ears of the too credulous and deluded mob. It accuses the duke of — of high treason. Upon what foundation? You tell us, "that the duke's *pecuniary character* makes it more than *probable*, that he could not have made such sacrifices at the peace, without *some private compensations*; that his conduct carried with it an interior evidence, beyond all the legal proofs of a court of justice."

My academical education, sir, bids me tell you, that it is necessary to establish the *truth* of your first proposition, before you presume to draw inferences from it. First prove the avarice, before you make the rash, hasty, and most wicked conclusion. This father, Junius, whom you call avaricious, allowed that son eight thousand pounds a year. Upon his most unfortunate death, which your usual good-nature took care to remind him of,



be greatly increased the jointure of the afflicted lady; his widow. Is this avarice? Is this doing good by *stealth*? It is upon record.

If exact order, method, and true economy as a master of a family; if splendour and just magnificence, without wild waste and thoughtless extravagance, may constitute the character of an avaricious man; the duke is guilty. But for a moment let us admit that an ambassador may love money too much; what proof do you give that he has taken any to betray his country? Is it hearsay; or the evidence of letters, or ocular; or the evidence of those concerned in this black affair? Produce your authorities to the public. It is a most impudent kind of sorcery to attempt to blind us with the smoke, without convincing us that the fire has existed. You first brand him with a vice that he is free from, to render him odious and suspected. Suspicion is the foul weapon with which you make all your chief attacks, with that you stab. But shall one of the first subjects of the realm be ruined in his fame; shall even his life be in constant danger from a charge built upon such sandy foundations? Must his house be besieged by lawless ruffians, his journies impeded, and even the asylum of an altar be insecure, from assertions so base and false? Potent as he is, the duke is amenable to justice; if guilty, punishable. The parliament is the high and solemn tribunal for matters of such great moment. To that be they submitted. But I hope also that some notice will be taken of, and some punishment inflicted upon, false accusers, especially upon such, Junius, who are wilfully false. In any truth I will agree even with Junius; will agree with him, that it is highly unbecoming the dignity of peers to tamper with boroughs. Aristocracy is as fatal as democracy. Our constitution admits of neither. It loves a king, lords, and commons, really chosen by the unbought suffrages of a free people. But if corruption only shifts hands; if the wealthy commoner gives the bribe, instead of the potent peer, is the state better served by this exchange? Is the real emancipation of the borough effected, because new parchment bonds may possibly supersede the old? To say

the truth, wherever such practices prevail, they are equally criminal to, and destructive of, our freedom.

The rest of your declamation is scarce worth considering, excepting for the elegance of the language. Like Hamlet in the play, you produce two pictures; you tell us, that one is not like the duke of —, then you bring a most hideous caricature, and tell us of the resemblance; but *multum abluat imago*.

All your long tedious accounts of the ministerial quarrels, and the intrigue of the cabinet, are reducible to a few short lines; and, to convince you, sir, that I do not mean to flatter any minister, either past or present, these are my thoughts: they seem to have acted like lovers or children; have pouted, quarrelled, cried, killed, and been friends again, as the objects of desire, the ministerial rattles, have been put into their hands. But such proceedings are very unworthy of the gravity and dignity of a great nation. We do not want men of abilities; but we have wanted steadiness; we want unanimity: your letters, Junius, will not contribute thereto. You may one day expire by a flame of your own kindling. But it is my humble opinion, that lenity and moderation, pardon and oblivion, will disappoint the efforts of all the seditious in the land, and extinguish their wide-spreading fires. I have lived with this sentiment, with this I shall die.

W. D.

*Junius's Reply to the foregoing.*

S I R,

**I**F Sir William Draper's bed be a bed of torture, he has made it for himself. I shall never interrupt his repose. Having changed the subject, there are parts of his last letter not undeserving of a reply. Leaving his private character and conduct out of the question, I shall consider him merely in the capacity of an author, whose labours certainly do no discredit to a new-paper.

We say, in common discourse, that a man may be his own enemy, and the frequency of the fact makes the expression intelligible. But that a man should be the bitterest enemy of his friends, implies a contradiction of a peculiar nature. There is something

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in it, which cannot be conceived without a tolerism in language. Sir William Draper is still that fatal friend Lord Granby found him. Yet I am ready to do justice to his generosity; if indeed it be not something more than generous, to be the voluntary advocate of men, who think themselves injured by his assistance, and to consider nothing in the cause he adopts, but the difficulty of defending it. I thought however he had been better read in the history of the human heart, than to compare or confound the tortures of the body with those of the mind. He ought to have known, though perhaps it might not be his interest to confess, that no outward tyranny can reach the mind. If conscience plays the tyrant, it would be greatly for the benefit of the world, that she were more arbitrary, and far less placable, than some men find her.

But it seems I have outraged the feelings of a father's heart.—Am I indeed so injudicious? Does Sir William Draper think I would have hazarded my credit with a generous nation, by so gross a violation of the laws of humanity? Does he think I am so little acquainted with the first and noblest characteristic of Englishmen? Or how will he reconcile such folly with an understanding so full of artifice as mine? Had he been a father, he would have been but little offended with the severity of the reproach, for his mind would have been filled with the justice of it. He would have seen that I did not insult the feelings of a father, but the father who felt nothing. He would have trusted to the evidence of his own paternal heart, and boldly denied the possibility of the fact, instead of defending it. Against whom then will his honest indignation be directed, when I assure him, that this whole town beheld the D. of ———'s conduct, upon the death of his son, with horror and astonishment? Sir William Draper does himself but little honour in opposing the general sense of his country. The people are seldom wrong in their opinions;—in their sentiments, they are never mistaken. There may be a vanity perhaps in a singular way of thinking;—but when a man professes a want of those feelings, which do honour to the multitude, he hazards something in-

initely more important than the character of his understanding. After all, as Sir William may possibly be in earnest in his anxiety for the D. of ———, I should be glad to relieve him from it. He may rest assured that this worthy nobleman laughs, with equal indifference, at my reproaches, and Sir William's distress about him. But here let it stop. Even the D. of ———, insensible as he is, will consult the tranquillity of his life, in not provoking the moderation of my temper. If, from the profoundest contempt, I should ever rise into anger, he should soon find, that all I have already said of him was lenity and compassion.

Out of a long catalogue, Sir William Draper has confined himself to the refutation of two charges only. The rest he had not time to discuss; and, indeed, it would have been a laborious undertaking. To draw up a defence of such a series of enormities, would have required a life at least as long as that, which has been uniformly employed in the practice of them. The public opinion of the D. of ———'s extreme economy is, it seems, entirely without foundation. Though not very prodigal abroad, in his own family at least, he is regular and magnificent. He pays his debts, abhors a beggar, and makes a handsome provision for his son. His charity has improved upon the proverb, and ended where it began. Admitting the whole force of this single instance of his domestic generosity (wonderful indeed, considering the narrowness of his fortune, and the little merit of his only son) the public may still perhaps be dissatisfied, and demand some other less equivocal proofs of his munificence. Sir William Draper should have entered boldly into the detail—of indigence relieved;—of arts encouraged;—of science patronized; men of learning protected, and works of genius rewarded;—in short, had there been a single instance, besides Mr. Rigby, of blushing merit brought forward by the duke, for the service of the public, it should not have been omitted.

I wish it were possible to establish my inference with the same certainty, on which I believe the principle is founded. My conclusion however was not drawn from the principle alone. I am not



not so unjust as to reason from one crime to another; though I think that, of all the vices, avarice is most apt to taint and corrupt the heart. I combined the known temper of the man, with the extravagant concessions made by the ambassador, and though I doubt not sufficient care was taken to leave no document of any treasonable negotiation, I still maintain that the conduct \* of this minister carries with it an internal and a convincing evidence against him. Sir William Draper seems not to know the value or force of such a proof. He will not permit us to judge of the motives of men, by the manifest tendency of their actions, nor by the notorious character of their minds. He calls for papers and witnesses, with a sort of triumphant security, as if nothing could be true, but what could be proved in a court of justice. Yet a religious man might have remembered, upon what foundation some truths, most interesting to mankind, have been received and established. If it were not for the internal evidence, which the purest of religions carries with it, what would have become of his once well-quoted decalogue, and of the meekness of his Christianity?

The generous warmth of his resentment makes him confound the order of events. He forgets that the insults and distresses which the D. of — has suffered, and which Sir William has lamented with many delicate touches of the true pathetic, were only recorded in my letter to his grace, not occasioned by it. It was a simple, candid narrative of facts; though, for aught I know, it may carry with it something prophetic. His grace undoubtedly has received several ominous hints; and I think, in certain circumstances, a wise man would do well to prepare himself for the event.

But I have a charge of a heavier nature against Sir W. Draper. He tells us that the D. of — is amenable to justice; that parliament is a high and solemn tribunal; and that if guilty, he may be punished by due course of law; and all this he says with as

much gravity, as if he believed one word of the matter. I hope indeed the day of impeachments will arrive before this nobleman escapes out of life; but to refer us to that mode of proceeding now, with such a ministry, and such a — of C— as the present, what is it but an indecent mockery of the common sense of the nation? I think he might have contented himself with defending the greatest enemy, without insulting the distresses of his country.

His concluding declaration of his opinion with respect to the present condition of affairs, is too loose and undetermined to be of any service to the public. How strange it is that this gentleman should dedicate so much time and argument to the defence of worthless or indifferent characters, while he gives but seven solitary lines to the only subject which can deserve his attention, or do credit to his abilities. JUNIUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have for some years been a purchaser of your entertaining productions, which I am induced to continue, both from the pertinent remarks made on the various subjects that fall under your pen, in the prosecution of your work, as also from the judicious choice you make of the several pieces copied from authors on different subjects. He who is capable of making a proper choice of the miscellaneous (or multifarious) croud of authors, so as to be both entertaining and instructive, must be allowed to have merit as a writer.

What gave rise to this observation, and is the occasion of my giving you this trouble, was, The History of Anabaptism, mentioned in your Magazine of July, from Dr. Robertson's Life of Charles the Fifth. The doctor, in his introduction to this history, has shewn a nice discernment of the workings of that most irregular passion of the heart, religious enthusiasm, or fanaticism. The account he gives of the ill effects of such times, when man

\* If Sir W. D. will take the trouble of looking into Torcy's Memoirs, he will see with what little ceremony a bribe may be offered to a duke, and with what little ceremony it was only not accepted.



have thrown off their ancient principles, and are not as yet settled in the new, deserves to be considered as a caution to the zealous opposers of the christian religion. For allowing all they contend for, that the religion of nature is ever so much preferable to any system of religion upon earth; yet, who can account for the irregularities that may arise from men's being set loose from those principles in which they have been bred? As to the substituting the religion of nature in their stead, it will require a great length of time to bring the bulk of men, in any nation, to understand the reason, nature, and obligation of natural religion. It would require too much time to make philosophers of all our artificers, ploughmen, &c. not to mention the great herd of vulgar heads who ride in coaches. Probably, the greater part of these people, as soon as they were taught to think, would be apt to suspect, that even what was offered to be substituted in its place, was only a politic device, like the other, to keep them in awe. Who can account for the absurdities and irregularities which might be introduced in this *vacation* of opinions? The doctor has given two striking instances of this. *In the first ages of the church, he says, many of the new converts having renounced their ancient creed, and being but imperfectly acquainted with the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, broached the most extravagant opinions, equally subversive of piety and virtue.* The other instance is relating to the time of the reformation, of those commotions in Germany and the Netherlands, where Anabaptism was first set up.

These gentlemen may perhaps urge, that natural religion is only the common reason of mankind, deducible from the nature of things; therefore men cannot be ignorant of it but by their own fault, in not making a due use of their understanding. Without denying or controverting what is here alledged, yet, as most men have been used to learn their religious sentiments from the authority of men or books, there will be found very few, who will take the pains to make rational enquiries after religion; not to mention, that this will require time, in those who do. I shall venture to add, that

native unbiaſſed reason, is what very few, if any, are possessed of. I believe I may venture to say, that *all men* have prejudices, imbibed in some part of their lives, especially by education in their youth. These prejudices very often so absolutely blind the mind, as to prevent men's seeing self-evident propositions, that are, or appear to be, contradictory, or irreconcilable to a prejudicate opinion; especially in matters relating to religion. Of this we have an example in the history of the Acts of the Apostles, chap. ix. St. Paul had asserted, *That they were no Gods, which were made with hands.* Which one would think as evident a truth, as that two and two are equal to four. The evidence was not attended to, but its opposition to an opinion they had been educated in, filled their minds with horror, and set the city in an uproar.

It may possibly be objected, that quoting scripture, when I am reasoning with those who pay no regard to scripture, is like paying debts with money that will not pass. But as the relation is to the purpose, and is not in the least improbable, it may also be true, notwithstanding it is in the Bible. If I were so minded, I could name some indubitable truths, which would be received with as much horror as that above mentioned, by some over-superstitious zealots. In Portugal, a man would run the hazard of being stoned, or otherwise murdered, for saying the Virgin Mary (whom they call the mother of God) was a Jewess.

The greatest part of mankind have been wrongly taught in matters of religion. This all men will own, yet there are very few, who care to examine the principles in which they were educated, though they must know, if they think at all, that they were at first embraced without any rational enquiry; but on the authority of their parents and tutors, or some other like chance. When people take their notions of Deity, from what they observe in themselves, they must necessarily fill their minds with uneasy and fearful apprehensions, if they conceive the Deity to be revengeful, implacable, jealous, hard to be pleased, and easily provoked. If men would but consider, that there can be nothing in God but what is godlike, they could not attribute



attribute to him those weaknesses, which we acknowledge in ourselves. When men have long held their opinions, and grown fond of them, they are not easily brought to examine into their truth, as they are not used to doubting what they have once espoused. Hence it is not very likely, that any new system of religion should easily gain admittance. When this does happen, we see by the doctor's two instances, it may be at the hazard of introducing very great mischief.

To what I have already said, I shall add another consideration. Suppose these gentlemen should succeed in their endeavours, should overcome the prejudices of the people so far, as to introduce this rational scheme of natural religion: can we have any certainty, or even a well-grounded hope, that it shall be continued pure and uncorrupt to posterity, or even to any considerable length of time? Men's passions and interests are nearly the same in all ages. It is therefore highly probable, that, either by negligence or design, this great work may be soon defeated. The great Dr. Sherlock, late bishop of London, in a sermon preached at Bow-church, London, Feb. 17, 1725, before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, says, *The religion of the Gospel is the true, original religion of reason and nature. And that the doctrine of repentance, which the Gospel set out in the world, had reference to the law of reason and nature, against which men had every where offended; this must refer to the necessity of a future reformation, and a return to that duty and obedience from which by transgression we are fallen; the consequence, says the doctor, is manifestly this, that the Gospel was a re-publication of the law of nature, and its precepts declarative of that original religion which was as old as the creation.* To what this great man has here said, I might add a great number of eminent authors, who have, in other words, asserted the same thing; but do not chuse to fill my letter with quotations, having so good authority. For from this it is clear, that the experiment has been already made. What the effects of it has been, we have also experienced. The interests and passions of men soon adulterated

this pure and peaceable religion, till it sunk into the most abject superstition in the church of Rome, that had ever appeared in the world. The disciples of Christ were to be known, by their *loving one another*, but it was not long before they became more remarkable by their animosity, hatred, and persecutions, one of another.

That what has happened may happen again, is as good an axiom in this case, as any one in Euclid in geometry. Hence, suppose that these gentlemen could succeed in their endeavours of extirpating the several systems now prevailing, and introducing the pure religion of reason and nature, might not this be again corrupted, as well as it has already been? Are not men's passions and interests much the same in all ages?

Hence, since there is very little probability of any great good being done, and since there is much danger of ill consequences attending the attempt, this should be a caution to every considerate man, not to be over zealous in disturbing the world, for no valuable purpose.

Your's, &c. J. P.

*An Account of some Experiments, by Mr. Miller of Cambridge, on the sowing of Wheat: By W. Watson, M. D. F. R. S.*

[Read before the Royal Society, Nov. 24, 1768.]

Lincoln's Inn-Fields, Oct. 4, 1768.

Gentlemen,

**H**AVING been informed, that in the botanic garden at Cambridge, there had been produced, by the ingenuity and care of Mr. Charles Miller, the gardener there, from one grain of wheat only, in little more than a year, a much more considerable quantity of grain, than was ever attempted, or even conjectured to be possible; I have desired him to send me a particular account thereof, in order to its being communicated to you; and, if the council should think proper, of its being recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, as I think it highly deserves. In my opinion, a fact so extraordinary should not be forgotten; as it may possibly be applied in no inconsiderable degree to public utility: If it should not, the experiment

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experiment itself, so successfully conducted, is a desirable thing to be known.

Mr. Charles Miller is a very ingenious person, and an excellent naturalist. He is the son of our worthy brother, Mr. Philip Miller, from whose knowledge of, and publications in, botany, agriculture, and gardening, the public has received very great information and advantage. In consequence of my desire, Mr. Charles Miller has informed me, that having made, in the autumn of 1765, and in the spring of 1766, an experiment of the division and transplantation of wheat, by which near two thousand ears were produced from a single grain; and he having reason to think from the success attending this experiment, that a much greater quantity might be produced, he determined to repeat the experiment next year.

Accordingly, on the 2d of June, 1766, he sowed some grains of the common red wheat; and, on the 8th of August, which was as soon as the plants were strong enough to admit of a division, a single plant was taken up, and was separated into eighteen parts. Each of these parts was planted again separately. These plants having pushed out several side shoots by about the middle of September, some of them were then taken up and divided; and the rest of them between that time and the middle of October. This second division produced sixty-seven plants.

These plants remained through the winter; and another division of them, made between the middle of March and the 12th of April, produced five hundred plants. They were then divided no further, but permitted to remain.

The plants were in general stronger than any of the wheat in the fields. Some of them produced upwards of an hundred ears from a single root. Many of the ears measured seven inches in length, and contained between sixty and seventy grains.

The whole number of ears, which by the process before mentioned were produced from one grain of wheat, was twenty one thousand one hundred and nine, which yielded three pecks and three quarters of clear corn;

the weight of which was forty-seven pounds, seven ounces; and, from a calculation made by counting the number of grains in one ounce, the whole number of grains might be about five hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and forty.

By this account we find, that there was only one general division of the plants made in the spring. Had a second been made, the number of plants, Mr. Miller thinks, would have amounted, at least, to two thousand, instead of five hundred; and the produce have been much enlarged. For he found by the experiment made the preceding year, in which the plants were divided twice in the spring, that they were not weakened by the second division. He mentions this to shew, that the experiment was not pushed to the utmost.

The ground, in which this experiment was made, is a light blackish soil upon a gravelly bottom, and consequently a bad soil for wheat. One half of the ground was very much dunged; the other half was not prepared with dung, or any other manure: no difference was however discoverable in the vigour or growth of the plants, nor was there any in their produce.

Mr. Miller adds, that he omits making any conjectures of the probability of turning this experiment to public utility in agriculture; as that, he hopes, may be better ascertained by a more extensive one, which he hopes to make next year. A gentleman, who assisted him in making the experiment last year, has sown half an acre of land with wheat, from which they expect to have sufficient to plant four acres next spring. The success of this experiment they propose to transmit to me, when it is completed; and of this, in due time, I shall not fail to inform you. I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
W. WATSON.

#### *A Question in Algebra.*

It is presumed the following question may not be thought unworthy consideration of some of your algebraic correspondents, and therefore may obtain your permission to be inserted in the London Magazine.

Admit several entire thousands to be



be bequeathed in 12 legacies conformable to this series, viz.

The sum of the 1st and 2d to be equal to the 3d = 183, and the sum of the 2d and 3d to be equal to the 4th, and the sum of the 3d and 4th equal to the 5th, and thus on to the 10th and

11th equal to the 12th, the greater legacy. Then to find such a value for each as shall make their whole sum amount to entire thousands, and which are likewise required.

JERSIENSIS.

## THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

LADY Bristow, from the dictates of her own humanity, and her daughter's most earnest solicitations, invited the unhappy Penelope to her house, to enable herself, by a personal knowledge of her, the more effectually to serve her. The sweet penitent, in all the humiliation of conscious impropriety, appeared before her. On conversing with her in that peculiar manner Lady Bristow's benevolence ever suggested, she raised the drooping head, and shone forth in the best graces of maternal merit. I have, madam, said she, made the only atonement to my innocent posterity my unworthy proceedings left in my power. I have watched over their infancy with painful delight, and improved their dawning reason as far as my abilities were capable; but the misery that falls heaviest on my heart, is, that they from the very principles I am desirous to inculcate in their young minds, and the impressions it is no less my inclination, than duty, to communicate, *they*, my good madam, will grow up to despise their mother; they will reproach her, at least silently reproach her, with the stigma she has so cruelly entailed upon them, and the mortification of being excluded from every legal claim to protection and consanguinity. The romantic generosity to which I fell a victim, in conjunction with youth and inexperience, could I attempt to exculpate myself to my children by so dangerous a plea, might not the false heroes captivate their little hearts also, and, with the sanction of their wretched mother's example, prove the bane of their principles and their peace. Lady Bristow said abundance of the kindest things, in order to relieve the lovely sufferer, and, amongst the rest, intimated her intention to see the man, who had resolved to abandon her; and,

if possible, bring him back to reason, and the utmost recompence he could make her for all her injuries. Dear madam! exclaimed the miserable girl, I will never more behold him. Has he not been capable, on the maturest deliberation, to forsake me, to forsake his helpless, his innocent dependants? Consider then what I should have to expect in an union with such a mind. Was your ladyship's eloquence to produce a temporary abhorrence of his conduct, it could be only temporary. I have no charms to regain a lost heart: the charm of virtue is not mine. In a fit of disgust, in a fit of intemperance would he not spurn, would he not insult me in the face of my beloved infants? It must not be. If he would indeed add something to our provision, and Lady Bristow condescend to receive it at his hands; if he would promise never to enquire into the disposition I may hereafter make of myself, or the pretty prattlers, for whom he has proved he has neither nature or affection; I will assume another name, retire to some part of the country where I am wholly unknown, and, if the deceit may be tolerated, report myself a widow—am I not, madam, more distressed, more destitute, than any widow in the universe? and there would I indulge the mother even to luxury. The objects of my care, the objects of my delight, would then be secured from the sarcasms of an ill-natured world, and I, madam, I should be ever dear to them. On this point alone all my hopes of future tranquillity are hinged; and if in this respect Lady Bristow will prove herself the wretch's friend, the author of all mercy will not fail to reward her.

It cannot be displeasing to the bosom of sensibility to be informed, that Penelope's resolutions were not to be shaken, even by the arguments of the man

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man she had loved. Lady Bristow's application, Lady Bristow's report, had such an effect upon him, that he intreated, repeatedly intreated, her interest with the injured creature to receive him for her husband: nay, he found an opportunity of being admitted where she was, quite unprepared for the rencounter; used every soothing, every persuasive art; bore testimony to the merits of her conduct, and the amazing obligations he owed her. She was deaf to all. His desertion of her, his unprovoked, his cruel desertion of her, could never be recalled, and she confessed herself incapable of smiling upon a known betrayer.

Finding it impossible to prevail, he was generous to an extravagance; almost divided his fortune with her, and the Benevolent Society consented to be her steward. He declared himself undone for ever, because the woman he had left to misery, was noble-minded enough to despise him. *Such is man in his concerns with our sex! happy only in proportion to the wretchedness he can produce, his vanity not being able to brook what his meanness and barbarity justly expose him to—honest contempt.* Penelope has now been settled these ten days, in a retirement at a few miles distance from Lady Bristow's country seat, where there is no doubt but she will end her days in reputation, under the countenance of that lady and all her friends, and from the consciousness of having at last acted with principle, with justice, and with propriety.

The letters received this month by the society, or rather those that they can conveniently insert, are as follow.

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

Ladies,

I was in some company the other day, where a gentleman declared it as his opinion, that women of the *utmost* decency (according to his idea of female decency) did not scruple to read authors, and converse on subjects, when only amongst their own sex, that they would feel the greatest mortification and confusion, if entertained with by any of the masculine race. Warm as I own I ever am in the cause, and tenacious as I ever am of female honour, I took upon me to answer for there being ninety-

nine at least in a hundred an exception to so strange a reflection; but when I came in a dispassionate, and retired moment to consider the matter, I began to apprehend, that much must be wrong on our side, or such an opinion could never have been formed. If women did not degrade themselves, they might at all times command esteem, nay veneration. I look upon it, that a delicate mind is the most beautiful of nature's productions, for is not an indelicate mind one of its greatest monsters? In vain does the fairest form, in vain do all the graces of eloquence, labour to captivate when that is wanting; where there is understanding, there will be refinement; and how impossible it is to be charmed and disgusted in the same instant, I need not take much pains to evince.

In company, our behaviour and our persons may be equally decorated. The smile may be assumed, the frown called up at will, the language unoffending, the actions agreeable to propriety, and an appearance of what is amiable, without much difficulty, for a few hours preserved. Retirement, or more properly the period of unrestrained freedom, is truly the criterion; but if the soul is honest, if the soul is chaste, will not the sentiments and the conduct be unchanged? What loose has delicacy to ask, what restraints to attend to, do not all the faculties put it on its guard? The eye, the ear, are they not continually informing it when to shrink, and when to rest secure? But many, very many, I am compelled to acknowledge it, act in defiance of these faithful monitors; they dare to temporize; their curiosity on some occasions, and, on others, their undue partiality, or mean fear of offending those who do not scruple grossly affronting them, impels and checks them unworthily: the once, the twice, the thrice, is attended with repugnance, with self-confusion and self-condemnation; but custom, as Gay says, "conquers fear and shame," consequently they at length become callous to both the one and the other. Their taste is vitiated, they follow what pleases most; but convinced of the power, the necessity of appearances, they endeavour to inculcate the idea that times and seasons are alone to be consulted, in pretensions to



to propriety: thus one tainted mind shall corrupt a multitude, and the men who unite themselves unknowingly to this species of females, are easily persuaded that the whole sex is the same, because that persuasion soothes their vanity, by saving their discernment from reflection. That the innocent should suffer for the guilty, is no uncommon instance, we naturally imbibe the sentiments of those we esteem: thus are we universally condemned, from the ignorance, or injustice, of a few who spread the report against us; and as modesty is ill-qualified to plead its own cause, and the tongue of saucy eloquence will never be employed against its own interest, we must remain under this unfavourable predicament to the end of our existence.

What abundantly contributes to fix the charge of levity and inconsistency upon us, is, that we often, from motives of complaisance, or an unwillingness to distinguish ourselves at the expence of others, pass over in silence the conversation that we see generally approved, though far from unexceptionable, and the behaviour, that though far from pleasing, does not amount to absolute impertinence; yet are we furnishing our enemies with additional weapons, which are brandished against us with the utmost masculine exultation, at least in our absence; and that timidity, forbearance, or love of reserve, which alone prevented us from communicating our disapprobation, are brought forth as so many corroborating circumstances of our similitude with their sprightly wives, ill instructed daughters, or unprincipled mistresses.

I must intreat, ladies, that you would give this subject a discussion in your society. Let us see the contrast properly displayed; point out the limits of prudery and coquetry; separate the fit from the unfit, and release the minds of the irresolute and apprehensive from the tyranny of sounds, and the fetters of false modesty. Convince them, that it is not the opinion of millions that ought to affect their conduct, but conscious merit, and conscious propriety. I am, ladies,

Your humble servant,

ZEPHELINDA.

Zephelinda may depend upon receiving the sentiments of the society, the ensuing month, upon the subject of her letter, as it is one of the subjects that the society are most peculiarly anxious to render plain and intelligent to the meanest capacity.

*To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.*

Dear Ladies,

BEAUTY and understanding, however desirable in themselves, are either the most painful, or the most pernicious of human possessions. In the first instance, let me ask you, if to the mind of modesty, adulation can be pleasing, or where adulation is apparently the darling passion, what can be a more critical situation? With respect to the understanding, though the misfortunes are not so great, the mortifications are still more severe. A woman, whose capacity is above the common size, must deny herself all the valuable gratifications of life, or expose herself to innumerable disappointments. The sensible mind is naturally curious; by what means can that curiosity be gratified, but in conversations with the learned and the experienced? The connexions, the proper business of the female world, excludes them from all opportunities of improvement. The men alone then are the companions from which the inquisitive can derive instruction or information. But when they are merely indulging the peculiar turn with which nature has endowed them, when it is enquiry, not a mean parade of the little knowledge they possess, that draws them out, in conversing with those they conceive their friends, are they not liable, and do they not frequently incur the imputation of vanity, of a disesteem for their sister females, and a preposterous approbation of themselves?

To check the inclination, and bind down the faculties, is no easy task; yet it is a most necessary one, where the dread of singularity prevails. There is indeed so much loveliness in your truly feminine characters, such irresistible attraction in their manifold excellencies, that it requires no less resolution to assume the masculine appearances, than forego the claim to

what



what we feel so amiable. Yet so limited, so short is human perfection, that the profitable must be given up for the ornamental, or the ornamental for the profitable; it is a phoenix indeed that can preserve both.

I own, for my part, I always behold uncommon creatures with compassion rather than admiration. The calamities that beauty has produced, that beauty has sustained, every period has its proof, and Mr. Pope well described the advantages of superior wisdom.

"Tell, for you can, (said he, addressing his friend,) what is it to be wise?"

'Tis but to know how little can be known,

To see all others faults and feel our own.

Painful pre-eminence ourselves to view,

Above life's weakness and its comforts too."

A succession of years, and a turn for observation, has rendered me almost unfit for society; my heart never enters into an attachment, but with a fervency that cannot be returned; the attentions of affection, are not distinguished from the attentions of self-interestedness, or of complaisance. I am pleased, I am hurt by circumstances that escape every other person's notice; and not to trouble you farther, I would give all I am worth in the world that the Benevolent Society was not merely ideal, as in that society I think I could find the highest felicity. Do not, ladies, be offended at the insinuation, where there are great hopes, there will be great fears, and I shall wait your candid answer with the utmost impatience, as on that candid answer depends much of the real satisfaction of,

Dear ladies, your admirer,  
and very humble servant,

ARIA.

The Society will not fail to enter into the merits of this letter at some future period; many other letters are received, but their insertion must be deferred until the succeeding month.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THOUGH your Magazine has given many useful lessons to the public,

there is still one subject of considerable importance, which I do not think you have hitherto entered upon;—nor, indeed, do I remember to have ever seen it handled by any writer of any country:—fatal experience, however, points it out to my consideration; it is not a superiority of understanding, but a pre-eminence in misfortune, which leads me to open a new source of instruction, and possibly, besides, a wish to save others from the rock, on which my own peace has been unhappily shipwrecked. I may be induced to communicate my story, by the hope of a compassionate regard from your readers. In the most melancholy situation, pity is always a welcome guest; and there is a soothing somewhat in the softness of her smiles, which alleviates the pang of affliction, even where she is utterly unable to remove it.

There is a warm opinion among the generality of young fellows, when they enter the world upon their *own bottom*, as it is commercially termed, that they may safely commence a temporary connexion with any agreeable woman, till they see the all-accomplished fair who is to fix them for life, and till they think proper, from *mere men of the town*, to domesticate into prudent masters of families. This opinion is so universally received, that one of the first things a stripling of condition does upon his arrival at independence, is to look out for some amiable unfortunate, who has been undone by her credulity, and is reduced to the dreadful necessity of gleaning a livelihood from the charms which originally plunged her in destruction: with a woman of this stamp, our unreflecting adventurer usually engages himself, and seeks for nothing more than the external attractions of her person, and the appearance of fidelity, during the continuance of their intercourse. Such an attachment he judges more sensible than an unlimited round of visits from commoner to commoner, where his health may not only be endangered, but his character diminished, and plumes himself exceedingly upon his discretion in adopting so sober a scheme of sensuality. He fancies, as the circumstance of *mind* is wholly out of the case, that he can cast his mistress off when he pleases; he never reflects that she may gradually worm herself



herself into his affection, and, from an object of occasional desire, become an essential requisite to his happiness; he does not reflect on consequences, still more natural, and still more alarming: he does not—But my story, sir, will be a better elucidation than my animadversion; take it, therefore, unembellished as it runs, and recommend it to the serious perusal of every libertine in the extensive circle of your readers.

I am, sir, a man of title, fortune, and family, and entered the great world with as many advantages perhaps as most young people of distinction; having a large estate at my command, and being naturally of a lively turn, I soon gave into the fashionable sentiment of considering marriage as a terrible restraint upon pleasure, and thought those social duties, which fasten us to society, and which in reality form the chief foundation of rational happiness, were the certain springs of care and distress. I shuddered at the bare idea of uniting with a woman of honour, though I was perfectly reconciled to the propriety of keeping a mistress; and I dreaded the danger of a legitimate issue, though I never shrunk at the prospect of a spurious posterity. The woman, sir, whom I made choice of on this occasion, was the discarded lass of a nobleman I knew; my humanity not permitting me to seduce, though it could allow me to participate of another's seduction. She had beauty, but no breeding; and good nature, without an atom of understanding. As it was her beauty, however, which principally recommended her to my attention, I gave myself no trouble either about her awkwardness, or her ignorance; on the contrary, I was frequently diverted with both; and looked upon them, instead of actual imperfections, to be the negative accomplishments of her character.

As there never was a creature who shewed a greater inclination to please, than poor Nancy, as every look of mine was studied with respect, and every word I uttered considered as an oracle, I insensibly came to view her with more and more compassion; and, upon the birth of a sweet boy, which she brought me within a twelvemonth, I felt myself not a little attached to her; her tenderness for this, together with

the addition of another, increased my attachment to an extraordinary degree, and I now began, for the first time, to view the real nature of my situation; a step which became doubly necessary, as my family were extremely desirous of seeing me settled, and had made such a point of my marrying, that I consented to their making an overture in my favour to a lady, equally distinguished for her rank, her merit, and her fortune.

While this negotiation was carrying on, my reflections were none of the most agreeable: I saw a poor girl before me, whose happiness, notwithstanding her guilt, notwithstanding her insignificance, materially depended upon me: and I saw also two innocents, whom I had made heirs of shame as well as of existence, on the eve of losing a father, who should lead them up to honour, and obliterate at least the stigma entailed upon their birth, by a proper cultivation of their principles. They were not the less mine for being illegitimate: they were not less dear to my sight, or precious to my heart, because their miserable mother was an alien to reputation. On the contrary, their misfortune was the immediate consequence of my crime; it was I who brought them into disgrace; it was not, therefore, for me to load them with aggravated wrongs. Besides, could I behold their enchanting little actions; could I listen to the ravishing lispings of my prattlers, without feeling all the parent in my soul; without gazing upon them, 'till my eye-balls ached with transport! O ye fortunate fathers, whose offspring are the offspring of a holy passion, who experience an added affection for your children, because their mothers are the daughters of virtue, and the rational possessors of your love; do not blame, but pity me; I could not sacrifice my lambs! I could not cast them from my bosom, meritorious as the savageness of custom has rendered it to abandon an illegal generation. How was a pecuniary establishment to atone for the loss they must have sustained, had I banished them from my presence; and what compensation could I receive from the most deserving wife, for dooming my cherubims everlasting exiles from my house; in the melting hour of fondness, their angel forms would



would rush upon the recollection, dash the luxurious cup of bliss with poison, and condemn me up to heaven, as a monster, who punished others for his own offences; and was no less dead to the sentiments of justice, than the dictates of humanity.

From this declaration, sir, you will easily understand, that I found myself wholly unable to comply with the views of my family, from a total inability to part with my Nancy and her poor children.—The consequence was an immediate breach between the former and me, which has subsisted for several years, and will probably never be made up. My sons are now advancing into maturity, and if the partiality of a doating father may be credited, bid fair, like Cæsar, to conceal their blemish with a wreath of laurel. But, sir, happy as I am rendered by their opening merits, my hours are very seldom unembittered with anxiety and regret.—My estate must go to another branch; my coronet must not descend to grace the line of my posterity; these, however, are comparatively trifles; but, with what propriety, can I think to give them lectures of discretion, when they themselves are the fruits of my own errors? and with what face can I desire them to avoid a guilty commerce with the other sex, when I am myself living before their faces in a state of criminal familiarity with their mother? Had Nancy's ruin been occasioned by me, I should not hesitate, simpleton as she is;—but I cannot marry the mistress of another man; there is a scorpion in the bare idea, and stings my imagination into madness.

Fifteen years are now elapsed, sir, since my declared avowal of never relinquishing this fatal connexion; during which I have lived, metaphorically speaking, a total stranger to the world. The people whom I could wish to see will not visit at my house; or degrade themselves into an equality with a prostitute professed. If I visit them, they teize me with documents of what they call morality, or insult me with admonitions of what they think wisdom. Those who *would* be intimate with me, the designing and the abandoned, I look upon with scorn; and I might as well talk to the statue in my hall, as apply to Nancy for a sensible conver-

sation. My books and my sons are all my comfort; with them I sometimes taste of real felicity; but reflection speedily obtrudes, overturns the pile of momentary happiness, and doubly distresses me in the alteration of the scene.—From my example, therefore, sir, let your male readers be warned against entering into clandestine connexions; they may flatter themselves it will be always in their power to shake off such engagements; but let them not trust this flattery too much: I thought as they think; they, like me, may feel the voice of Nature, and the calls of Humanity, too powerful for the restrictions of an unrelaxing propriety, and the general practice of an upbraiding world.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

*A Lamenting Libertine.*

To the P R I N T E R.

S I R,

**I**T is not wonderful that the great cause, in which this country is engaged, should have roused and engrossed the whole attention of the people. I rather admire the generous spirit with which they feel and assert their interest in this important question; than blame them for their indifference about any other. When the constitution is openly invaded, when the first original right of the people, from which all laws derive their authority, is directly attacked, inferior grievances naturally lose their force, and are suffered to pass by without punishment or observation. The present ministry are as singularly marked by their fortune, as by their crimes. Instead of atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure, they have found, in the enormity of one fact, a cover and defence for a series of measures, which must have been fatal to any other administration. I fear we are too remiss in observing the whole of their proceedings. Struck with the principal figure, we do not sufficiently mark in what manner the canvas is filled up. Yet surely it is not a less crime, nor less fatal in its consequences, to encourage a flagrant breach of the law by a military force, than to make use of the forms of parliament to destroy the constitution. The ministry seem determined to give us a choice

of



of difficulties, and, if possible, to perplex us with the multitude of their offences. The expedient is well worthy of the duke of G—. But though he has preserved a gradation and variety in his measures, we should remember that the principle is uniform. Dictated by the same spirit, they deserve the same attention.—The following fact, though of the most alarming nature, has not yet been clearly stated to the public, nor have the consequences of it been sufficiently understood. Had I taken it up at an earlier period, I should have been accused of an uncandid, malignant precipitation, as if I watched for an unfair advantage against the ministry, and would not allow them a reasonable time to do their duty. They now stand without excuse. Instead of employing the leisure they have had in a strict examination of the offence, and punishing the offenders, they seem to have considered that indulgence, as a security to them, that with a little time and management the whole affair might be buried in silence and utterly forgotten.

A major general of the army is arrested by the sheriff's officers for a considerable debt. He persuades them to conduct him to the Tilt-Yard in St. James's Park, under some pretence of business, which it imported him to settle before he was confined. He applies to a serjeant, not immediately on duty, to assist with some of his companies in favouring his escape. He attempts it. A bustle ensues. The bailiffs claim their prisoner. An officer of the guards, not then on duty, takes part in the affair, applies to the lieutenant commanding the Tilt-Yard guard, and urges him to turn out his guard to relieve a general officer. The lieutenant declines interfering in person, but stands at a distance, and suffers the business to be done. The other officer takes upon himself to order out the guard. In a moment they are in arms, quit their guard, march, rescue the general, and drive away the sheriff's officers, who in vain represent their right to the prisoner and the nature of the arrest. The soldiers first conduct the general into their guard-room, then escort him to a place of safety, with bayonets fixed, and in all the forms of military triumph. I

October, 1769.

will not enlarge upon the various circumstances, which attended this atrocious proceeding. The personal injury, received by the officers of the law in the execution of their duty, may perhaps be atoned for by some private compensation. I consider nothing but the wound, which has been given to the law itself, to which no remedy has been applied, no satisfaction made. Neither is it my design to dwell upon the misconduct of the parties concerned, any farther than is necessary to shew the behaviour of the ministry in its true light. I would make every compassionate allowance for the infatuation of the prisoner, the false and criminal discretion of one officer, and the madness of another. I would leave the ignorant soldiers entirely out of the question. They are certainly the least guilty, though they are the only persons who have yet suffered, even in the appearance of punishment. The fact itself, however atrocious, is not the principal point to be considered. It might have happened under a more regular government, and with guards better disciplined than ours. The main question is, in what manner have the ministry acted on this extraordinary occasion? A general officer calls upon the king's own guard, then actually on duty, to rescue him from the laws of his country; yet at this moment he is in a situation no worse, than if he had not committed an offence, equally enormous in a civil and military view.—A lieutenant upon duty designedly quits his guard, and suffers it to be drawn out by another officer, for a purpose which he well knew (as we may collect from an appearance of caution which only makes his behaviour the more criminal) to be in the highest degree illegal. Has this gentleman been called to a court martial to answer for his conduct? No. Has it been censured? No. Has it been in any shape enquired into? No. Another lieutenant, not upon duty, nor even in his regimentals, is daring enough to order out the king's guard, over which he had properly no command, and engages them in a violation of the laws of his country, perhaps the most singular and extravagant that ever was attempted. What punishment

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ment has *he* suffered? Literally none. Supposing he should be prosecuted at common law for the rescue, will that circumstance, from which the ministry can derive no merit, excuse or justify their suffering so flagrant a breach of military discipline to pass by unpunished and unnoticed? Are they aware of the outrage offered to their sovereign, when his own proper guard is ordered out, to stop, by main force, the execution of his laws? What are we to conclude from so scandalous a neglect of their duty, but that they have other views, which can only be answered by securing the attachment of the guards? The minister would hardly be so cautious of offending them, if he did not mean, in due time, to call for their assistance.

With respect to the parties themselves, let it be observed that these gentlemen are neither young officers, nor very young men. Had they belonged to the unfledged race of ensigns, who infest our streets and dishonour our public places, it might perhaps be sufficient to send them back to that discipline, from which their parents, judging lightly from the maturity of their vices, had removed them too soon. In this case, I am sorry to see, not so much the folly of youth, as the spirit of the corps, and the connivance of government. I do not question that there are many brave and worthy officers in the regiments of guards. But considering them as a corps, I fear it will be found that they are neither good soldiers nor good subjects. Far be it from me to insinuate the most distant reflection upon the army. On the contrary, I honour and esteem the profession; and if these gentlemen were better soldiers, I am sure they would be better subjects. It is not that there is any internal vice or defect in the profession itself, as regulated in this country, but that it is the spirit of this particular corps to despise their profession, and that, while they vainly assume the lead of the army, they make it matter of impertinent comparison and triumph over the bravest troops in the world (I mean our marching regiments) that they indeed stand upon higher ground, and are privileged to neglect the laborious forms of military discipline and duty. Without

dwelling longer upon a most invidious subject, I shall leave it to military men, who have seen a service more active than the parade, to determine whether or no I speak truth.

How far this dangerous spirit has been encouraged by government, and to what pernicious purposes it may be applied hereafter, well deserves our most serious consideration. I know indeed, that, when this affair happened, an affection of alarm run through the ministry. Something must be done to save appearances. The case was too flagrant to be passed by absolutely without notice. But how have they acted? Instead of ordering the officers concerned, and who, strictly speaking, are alone guilty, to be put under arrest and brought to a trial, they would have it understood, that they did their duty completely, in confining a serjeant and four private soldiers until they should be demanded by the civil power: so that, while the officers, who ordered or permitted the thing to be done, escape without censure, the poor men, who obeyed those orders, who in a military view are no way responsible for what they did, and who for that reason have been discharged by the civil magistrate, are the only objects whom the ministry have thought proper to expose to punishment. They did not venture to bring even these men to a court martial; because they knew their evidence would be fatal to some persons, whom *they* were determined to protect. Otherwise, I doubt not, the lives of these unhappy, friendless soldiers, would long since have been sacrificed, without scruple, to the security of their guilty officers.

I have been accused of endeavouring to inflame the passions of the people. Let me now appeal to their understanding. If there be any tool of administration daring enough to deny these facts, or shameless enough to defend the conduct of the ministry, let him come forward. I care not under what title he appears. He shall find me ready to maintain the truth of my narrative, and the justice of my observations upon it, at the hazard of my utmost credit with the public.

Under the most arbitrary governments, the common administration of justice is suffered to take its course.

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The subject, though robbed of his share in the legislature, is still protected by the laws. The political freedom of the English constitution was once the pride and honour of an Englishman. The civil equality of the laws preserved the property, and defended the safety of the subject. Are these glorious privileges the birth-right of the people, or are we only tenants at the will of the ministry?—But that I know there is a spirit of resistance in the hearts of my countrymen, that they value life, not by its conveniences, but by the independance and dignity of their condition, I should, at this moment, appeal only

to their discretion. I should persuade them to banish from their minds all memory of what we were; I should tell them this is not a time to remember that we were Englishmen; and give it as my last advice, to make some early agreement with the minister, that since it has pleased him to rob us of those political rights, which once distinguished the inhabitants of a country, where honour was happiness, he would leave us at least the humble, obedient security of citizens, and graciously condescend to protect us in our submission.

JUNIVS.

## AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### ARTICLE I.

*SERMONS "on the Duties of the Great;" translated from the French of M. Massillon, Bishop of Clermont: preached before Louis the sixth, during his Minority, and inscribed to his Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales.—By William Dodd, LL. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. 8vo. 1 vol. Law.*

The first ten discourses in the present collection, were not only delivered before the present king of France, as most of the other volumes of Massillon's sermons had been, before his celebrated predecessor, Louis the ninth. but they were preached only for the king and court, in the chapel of the castle of the Thuilleries, and afterwards presented in manuscript to his majesty. They constitute, adds the translator, a body of morality for princes and great men, in which the duties of their station are set forth, by a detail, equally noble and interesting, and subjoins an eleventh discourse on the virtues and vices of the great, because of its affinity to the general subject.

It is with no little pleasure we observe such a liberality of disposition gaining ground among the divines of our own persuasion, as can publicly bear testimony to the merit of rival churches, and even introduce to the eye of their own flock, whatever these rivals have advanced in support of general religion, and universal morality. Pere Massillon was the most distinguished orator of his times; he preached at Paris, or in the court, for twenty years together, with constant, and with equal success; his great forte lay in rousing up the passions to the service of virtue, and in addressing himself to the heart upon practical subjects, instead of applying to their faith, in behalf of points which were impossible to be proved, and yet were no way controverted.

Dr. Dodd, in the present translation, has

confined himself closely to the sense, and never departs from the spirit of his author, unless in those passages where Massillon takes occasion to branch out into encomiums on the superiority of the Romish religion. Here, indeed, the docter either omits the panegyric, or reminds the reader, that a popish bishop is preaching to a popish congregation. Upon the whole, however, the article before us is well entitled to the encouragement of every man of sense, and every lover of rational piety. At this time, particularly, the great will find it highly worth their most serious perusal, and as it is fashionable to study even the trifling works of our polite neighbours, the French, with much application, it is to be hoped we shall not neglect them, only on those subjects in which they can be read with the utmost utility.

II. *A Description of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Wilton-House. Illustrated with twenty-five Engravings of some of the Capital Statues, Busts and Relievs. 4to. R. Horsfield.*

We have such an opinion of the entertainment, as well as the knowledge, in polite science to be acquired from this article, that in the early part of our Magazine, page 505, we have given a long specimen of the author's manner, and purpose to repeat our extract, till we have furnished our readers with a competent idea of his elegant performance.

III. *Another Traveller! or cursory Remarks, and critical Observations, made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands in the latter End of the Year 1766. By Coriat Junior. 2 volumes. vol. 2d. part 1st.*

In a former review, we pronounced an opinion on the preceding volume of this little work. The present part of the second is, in our judgement, much inferior to that, though possibly the following description



tion of a Dutch Diligence-driver, will be allowed to possess a tolerable portion of the humorous.

"We left Breda about seven in the morning.—Nothing remarkable occurred in this short journey of eight hours—and such was the fullness of our driver, that it was with the utmost difficulty we could get an answer from him to any question.

This humour in the lower Dutch is truly characteristic—a Dutchman is always wrapt up in himself, whatever chances to be his condition.

He is smoking his pipe—and you disturb him:—He is meditating upon his own business—and you interrupt him.—'Tis true, you hired his chaise at a certain rate, to transport you from this place to that—which he will faithfully perform in the usual time—there ends your contract:—but you did not hire him to be your gazetteer and interpreter.

Idle curiosity is sure to be baffled by such fellows.—He will either be deaf to the question, or surly, if repeated, or ignorant touching the matter questioned, or unsatisfactory in his answer.

How many leagues, honest friend! do you count it to Gorcum?—'Ugh!' says *Myn Heer*—How many did you say?—'Ugh! ugh! ugh!'—Which is as much as to say, you might have enquired that before you set out.

Shall we be there by dinner-time, think you?—*Ik wetslaa u niet!* I don't know what you mean.—What fine castle is that?—

*'t Is gaat my niet aan!*—that's no bread and butter of mine,' says the Dutchman.

You may make use of your eyes, and welcome, thinks he.—but the Devil may be your decipherer for me!

He takes upon him the whole command, and is to all appearance no less the master than the driver.—No man, he thinks, has any right to interrupt, or direct him in his business, which he knows and will execute upon the mere principle of duty.

He sits in the front of the carriage under the awning—consequently intercepts your prospect: he lights his pipe and fumigates his passengers at pleasure; without ever consulting whether such incense be grateful to them, especially before breakfast:—If they like it, so much the better—if they dislike it, they will not have a whiff the less.

His perfect serenity and total disregard of the company is such, that you would be almost persuaded to think, he was recreating himself, rather than accommodating them.

When he is tired with sitting, he stops the horses and dismounts—walks them leisurely, and marches by their side.—When he has walked sufficiently, he stops them again, remounts and resumes the reins.

He has his regular houses of call—at each of which he is presented with a dram and a fresh pipe ready charged with tobacco.—He takes the glass from the attendant, drinks one half of its contents and returns it:—he next takes the pipe in one hand and the fire-pan in the other—he is sure to have his pipe well lighted—then swallows the remainder of his liquor.

Between whiles, he takee from his pocket a parcel neatly wrapped up—he begins to unfold it—you perceive several clean paper wrappers—and begin to wonder what they are—they are so distinct as as not to interfere with each other:—In one you have bread, in another cheese, in another ham, or hung beef, or it may be a pickle herring, and lastly (in a small pot, or saucer) butter.—He spreads his butter upon his bread, lays his *strata* of hung-beef and cheese, and claps on the farinaceous cover:—these he eats with great composure, driving his horses accordingly.

His meal finished, he bethinks himself a little walk may not be amiss—so dismounts as before, by way of aiding digestion.

The erect animal called a *Flemish driver*, described in a former chapter, is of the same species with the Dutch one above-mentioned; agreeing exactly in the constituent parts of head, teeth, hands, feet, nails, &c.—but in their nature, there is as much dissimilarity, as between the Chanoine's civilized monkey, and an OVRANG-OUTANG.

IV. *A Refutation of a false Aspersions first thrown out upon Samuel Vaughan, Esq; in the Public Ledger of the 23d of August, 1769, with an Intent to injure him in the Eye of the Public.* 6d. Dilly.

In a nota bene to the advertisement for this pamphlet Mr. Vaughan informs us that it would not have yet appeared, if at all, had not the affair been revived by a late resolution of the bill of rights; notwithstanding this information, we are apprehensive that the present publication will rather encrease than remove the obliquy cast upon the reputation of Mr. Vaughan. It was not a private transaction, in his capacity of a merchant, that the world understood was necessary to be cleared up, but an imputed turpitude in his character of a patriot; the pamphlet before us, therefore, will, we doubt not, be considered as a pitiful evasion, and excite the indignation, instead of regaining the confidence of the intelligent.

V. *Almeyda, or the Rival Kings, a Tragedy.* 3vo. 1s. 6d. Robinson and Roberts.

The fable of this tragedy is borrowed from Dr. Hawkesworth's *Almorán and Hamet* it is written by a Mr. Howard, a gentleman of the law in Dublin, but is little calculated to extend the reputation of its author.



VI. *The Ode on dedicating a Building and erecting a Statue to Le Stur, Cook to the Duke of Newcastle, at Clermont, &c.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Nicol.

This is a burlesque upon Mr. Garrick's celebrated jubilee ode, which, however, is infinitely beyond the reach either of envy, or malevolence, and will be read with delight when the author of the present pretty performance is consigned to everlasting oblivion.

VII. *The new Peerage, or present State of the Nobility of England, &c.* 8vo. 13s. 6d. Davis.

The modest author of this compilation assures the world, it is the most perfect work of its kind in our language; notwithstanding such an assurance, even from the writer himself, we can no more take his word in this respect, than we can suppose a new peerage necessary, when such a variety of similar productions have of late years been obtruded on the public.

VIII. *The French Lady*, 2 vols. 8vo. 6s. Lowndes.

There is such an insipid sameness in modern novels, that what we have said of these compositions in general, for any time these twelve months, might be applied to the article before us, it being entirely composed of distresses without meaning, to be removed by happiness without probability.

IX. *A Treatise on Courts Martial; Containing, first, Remarks on Martial Law, and Courts Martial in general; and secondly, the Manner of Proceeding against Offenders. To which is added, an Essay on Military Punishments and Rewards.* By Stephen Payne Adye. 8vo. 3s. Murray.

If this is not an accurate, it is at least a very useful work, and merits a serious attention, not more from every well-wisher to the soldiers, than from every advocate for humanity.

X. *Remarks on some Paragraphs in the fourth Volume of Dr. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, relating to the Dissenters.* By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. 8vo. 1s. Johnson.

Dr. Priestley's attack upon Dr. Blackstone arises from a supposition entertained by the former, that the latter has injured the Presbyterians, not only by comparing their principles with those of the Roman Catholics, but by saying they speak contemptuously of the Common Prayer. Dr. Priestley, however, defeats his own views by the intemperance of his arguments, and loses the credit due to his understanding from his obvious want of candour.

XI. *A Reply to Dr. Priestley's Remarks on the fourth Volume of the Commentaries on the Laws of England.* By the Author of the Commentaries. 6d. Bathurst.

If Dr. Priestley's vehemence was not of itself sufficient to frustrate the end of his

pamphlet, this cool, benevolent, masterly reply, must immediately terminate the dispute in favour of his antagonist.—Dr. Blackstone, in the article under our consideration, proves that Dr. Priestley has totally misconceived him, and set down those principles as Doctor B—'s private opinion, which, as a commentator, he was only explaining to be the law of England.

XII. *A critical Dissertation on the Character and Writings of Pindar and Horace. In a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of B—.* By Ralph Schomberg, M. D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. 2s. Becket.

The critical dissertation here published by Ralph Schomberg, M. D. fellow of the society of antiquaries, and addressed as an original composition to a real or imaginary earl of B—, is nothing more than a literary robbery, committed on the reputation of Monsieur Blondel, a French writer of great eminence, who flourished in the last century, and whose work the modest doctor offers, as his own, to the consideration of the public.

XIII. *A Rhapsody*, by Philipina Burton. 4to. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.

Mrs. Philipina Burton is a plump well looking lady about thirty, rides in a very handsome chariot, is every night in the boxes at one of our theatres; and this is the civilest character we can possibly give of her performance.

XIV. *Dr. Musgrave's Reply to a Letter published in the News-Papers by the Chevalier D'Eon.* 1s. Wilkie.

We have already obliged our readers with Dr. Musgrave's letter, and the Chevalier's answer; and can only say, that in the present reply, the Doctor has by no means answered the important expectations entertained of him by the public.

XV. *The Musgrave Controversy; being a Collection of curious and interesting Papers on the late Peace* 8vo. 1s. Miller.

An ingenious attempt of a fisher in troubled waters to draw in some of the fishes for his own basket.

XVI. *The Patriot, a Tragedy.* By William Harrad, 2s. Bingley.

"We wish the man a dinner, and sit still."

XVII. *Letters between the Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Halifax, Egremont, Chatham, Temple, and Talbot; Mr. Legge, Sir John Cuff, Mr. Wilkes, &c. &c.*

These letters, or the principal number of them, have appeared so very often in all our public prints, that there is no necessity of our giving them a character.

XVIII. *Garrick's Vagary, or England run Mad; with Particulars of the Stratford Jubilee.* 1s. Bladon.

We dare affirm that this delightful vagary will be read by few besides the unfortunate reviewers.

XIX. *The Comments of Bullface Double-fee on the Petition of the Freeholders for the County of Middlesex.* 8vo. 2s. Fell.

These



These comments are pilfered word for word from one of the public news-papers, though they are here advertised by the patriotic Mr. Fell as an original composition, and offered to the world as his own immediate property.

XX. *A Reply to the Comments of Sir Bullface Doubleface, &c.* 2s. Fell.

Another piece of political manufacture from the same liberal shop that furnishes the foregoing article, but utterly destitute both of decency and understanding.

XXI. *Shakespeare's Garland, &c.* 8vo. 1s.

Becket and De Hondt in the Strand.

This is a collection of all the celebrated songs, catches, and roundelays, performed at the Stratford Jubilee. It is written by several men of eminence in the world of letters, and is now a necessary companion to the Drury-lane theatre. Having given Mr. Garrick's ode entire in our last number, we think it an unnecessary object of criticism in this review, especially as we have repeatedly pronounced it in other parts of our Magazine to be an admirable piece of writing.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### ODE TO ADVERSITY,

I.

IF on this roof high heav'n should send  
Thy hand, corrective fair,  
Submissive teach my soul to bend,  
But keep her from despair.

II.

Fate's awful word must sure be just,  
Then let me kiss the rod:  
Nor worn with woe, at all distrust  
The goodness of my God.

III.

The hand who form'd my inmost thoughts,  
Must needs be great and wise;  
And he who best perceives my faults,  
The fittest to chastise.

IV.

Then, till life's latest sands are run,  
O teach me, pow'r divine,  
To cry, My God, thy will be done,  
Whate'er becomes of mine.

*The ROSE and BUTTERFLY. By Mr. Cunningham.*

AT day's early dawn, a gay butterfly spy'd  
A budding young rose, and he wish'd  
her his bride; [declare,  
She blush'd when she heard him his passion  
And tenderly told—he need not despair.  
Their vows they soon plighted, as lovers still  
do, [true!  
He swore to be constant, she vow'd to be  
It had not been prudent to deal with delay,  
The bloom of a Rose passes quickly away,  
And the pride of a Butterfly dies in a day. }  
When wedded, away the wing'd gentleman  
hies;

From flow'ret to flow'ret he wantonly flies:  
Nor did he revisit his bride, till the sun  
Had less than one fourth of his journey to run.  
The Rose thus reproach'd him—"Already so  
cold!

How feign'd, oh you false one! that passion  
you told; [hours,  
'Tis an age since you left me (she meant a few  
But such we'll suppose the fond language of  
flowers.)

I saw when you gave the base Vi'let a kiss:  
How could you descend to such meanness as  
this!

Shall a low little wretch, whom we Roses de-  
spise,

Find favour, oh Love, in my Butterfly's eyes?  
On a Tulip, quite tawdry, I mark'd your soul  
rape;

Nor yet could the pitiful Primrose escape:  
Dull Daffodils too, were with passion address'd,  
And, Poppies, ill-scented, you fondly carest'd."

The coxcomb was piqued, and reply'd with  
a sneer, [you, my dear;  
"That you're first to complain, I commend  
But, know, from your conduct, my maxims  
I drew,

And if I'm inconstant, I copy from you:  
I saw the boy Zepherus rifle your charms,  
I saw how you simper'd, and smil'd in his  
arms:

The Honey-bee kiss'd you, you must not dis-  
own, [drone!  
You favour'd, likewise, oh! dishonour, a  
What's worse—'tis a fault that you cannot de-  
ny, [to a fly."  
Your sweets were made common, false Rose,

### THE MORAL.

This law, long ago, did loves providence  
make, [rake.  
That every coquet should be curs'd with a

### A HYMN to the MORNING.

I.

DAUGHTER of heav'n! Aurora, rise,  
Thy cheering course to run,  
With lustre crimson o'er the skies,  
And usher in the sun.

II.

Thy balmy breath's refreshing pow'r,  
Shall soon revive the plain,  
Awake the sweets of ev'ry flow'r,  
And gladden every strain.

III.

The virgin, yet untaught to sigh,  
Shall lightly tread the vale,  
And raise with joy the tearless eye,  
To bid thy presence hail.

IV. Come,



IV.  
Come, modest maid, with blushes speak,  
In all thy roses dress;  
Diffusing health to ev'ry cheek,  
And peace on every breast.

V.  
Come, Morning, come, which heav'n design'd,  
Its choicest gifts to bear,  
And kindly teach the human mind  
To worship and revere.

VI.  
In wonder wrapt let nature stand,  
To think how much she owes;  
And learn to praise the gracious hand  
From whence the blessing flows.

#### NANCY, AN ELEGIAC BALLAD.

I.  
THOUGH Nancy, unfortunate fair,  
Affects to be calm by degrees;  
Yet, O! do her actions declare,  
That her bosom's one moment at ease?

II.  
To the winds will the mourner complain,  
Or seek out some sorrowful shade;  
And eternally talk of the swain,  
By whom she was basely betray'd.

III.  
From a night lost to sleep does she rise,  
With a breast only fraught with her fears;  
And the sun never breaks on her eyes,  
But to see them dissolved in tears.

IV.  
What comfort, alas! can she find,  
For the wound she is doom'd to endure,  
When her grief's the disease of the mind,  
Which arguments never can cure!

V.  
Her woes the fond wretch may relate,  
Whom so fatal a flame can enslave;  
Yet find no physician but fate,  
And no other relief than the grave.

#### A FAVOURITE ROUNDELAY,

Sung by Mr. Vernon and others in the New  
Entertainment of the Jubilee, now perform-  
ing at Drury-lane Theatre.

SISTERS of the tuneful strain!  
Attend your parent's jocund train,  
'Tis Fancy calls you, follow me,  
To celebrate the jubilee.  
On Avon's banks, where Shakespeare's bust  
Points out, and guards his sleeping dust,  
The sons of scenic mirth decree  
To celebrate this jubilee.

Come daughters, come, and bring with you  
Th' Aerial Sprite and Fairy Crew,  
And the Sister Graces three,  
To celebrate our jubilee.

Hang around the sculptur'd tomb  
The broider'd vest, the nodding plume,  
And the mask of comic glee,  
To celebrate our jubilee.

From Birnam Wood, and Bosworth's Field,  
Bring the standard, bring the shield,  
With drums, and martial symphony,  
To celebrate our jubilee.

In mournful numbers now relate  
Poor Desdemona's hapless fate,  
With frantic deeds of jealousy,  
To celebrate our jubilee.

Nor be Windsor's wives forgot,  
With their harmless merry plot,  
The whit'ning mead, and haunted tree,  
To celebrate our jubilee.

Now in jocund strains recite,  
The revels of the braggard Knight,  
Fat Knight! and ancient Pistol he!  
To celebrate our jubilee.

But see in crowds, the gay, the fair,  
To the splendid scene repair,  
A scene as fine as fine can be,  
To celebrate our jubilee.

Yet Colin bring, and Rosalind,  
Each shepherd true and damsel kind,  
For well with ours, their sports agree,  
To crown the festive jubilee.

#### A BALLAD, founded on Facts.

ELIZA was, beyond compare,  
The pride of all the plain;  
Fair, yet belov'd by ev'ry fair,  
Ador'd by ev'ry swain.

Tho' Nature had each charm combin'd  
The beauteous maid to grace,  
And bid the sweetness of her mind  
Stand pictur'd in her face;

Yet Fortune, from her earliest years,  
A fate disastrous wove;  
And doom'd her to an age of tears,  
For one short hour of love.

In childhood's helpless state bereft  
Of parents watchful care,  
Her unexperienc'd youth was left  
A prey to ev'ry snare.

One only fault the maid possess'd,  
If that a fault we deem;  
A tender, unsuspecting breast,  
Too lavish of esteem.

Unvers'd in woes that others find,  
In wiles that others fear,  
Artless herself, she thought mankind  
Were, like herself, sincere.

But ah! e'er yet the luckless maid  
Had fifteen summers run,  
Her faith and honour were betray'd,  
Her virtue was undone.

Blame not, ye fair, to censure prone,  
Nor pity's tear expel;  
Like her had you temptation known,  
Like her you might have fell.

Young Henry, with successful art,  
To win her favour strove;  
Long practis'd on her youthful heart,  
And early gain'd her love.

Fraught



Fraught with each soft resistless charm,  
With each persuasive pow'r;  
He still'd Discretion's kind alarm,  
And crept the virgin flow'r.

Her orphan state, her tender years,  
Her pure unspotted fame,  
Serv'd but to hush his guilty fears,  
And fan his lawless flame.

By Honour's dictates unrestrain'd,  
By Faith nor Justice sway'd,  
That confidente his vows obtain'd,  
His perfidy betray'd.

Like him too oft ungovern'd youth,  
Whom wealth and honours crown,  
For sensual pleasures forfeit truth,  
For infamy, renown.

Ah! can they lasting peace expect,  
While thus for transient joy,  
That innocence they should protect  
They labour to destroy?

Soon shall life's frolick æra wing  
It's swift, it's rapid flight;  
And hast'ning age remorse shall bring  
For libertine delight.

When thoughtless youth's career is o'er,  
When health and vigour fail,  
Pleasure's gay phantoms charm no more,  
And reason will prevail.

The man whom virtue does not bind,  
No real comfort knows;  
Nor e'er enjoys that peace of mind  
Which innocence bestows.

In Folly's most licentious scenes,  
Amidst it's choicest hours,  
Reproaching conscience intervenes,  
And ev'ry transport sours.

So poor Eliza's hapless fate  
Fill'd Henry's breast with care;  
Nor could the vain parade of state  
Protect him from despair.

He saw the beauties, once he priz'd,  
All wither in their bloom;  
By lawless passion sacrific'd,  
Untimely to the tomb:

For how could injur'd honour look  
It's author in the face?  
Or how could suffering virtue brook  
Investive and disgrace?

No sorrows could afford relief,  
No penitence atone;  
The sigh she gave to others grief  
She wanted for her own.

The partners of her youthful years  
Unpitying her distress,  
Nor kindly help'd to dry her tears,  
Nor strove to make them less.

Her lov'd companions turn'd away,  
To former friendship cold,  
And left her, in Affliction's day,  
Uncherish'd, unconsol'd.

So ever, through the world, we find  
Each breast at woe retails;  
And all the favours of mankind  
But last while Fortune smiles.

Too just life's guilty joys endure,  
Too weak it's thorns to brave;  
No friend but death she could procure,  
No comfort but the grave.

Awhile the heaven's forgiveness pray'd,  
For errors long confess'd;  
Then sought the solitary shade,  
And silent sunk to rest.

Hard-fortun'd sex, in ev'ry state,  
From custom's rigid pow'r;  
Years of remorse can't expiate  
One inadvertent hour.

Unskill'd in life's precarious way,  
Should Love their bosoms burn;  
And yielding Nature chance to stray,  
They never can return.

In vain they, with repentant sighs,  
Their sad experience mourn;  
E'en those who ought to sympathize,  
Abandon them with scorn.

Say why, ye virgins, who bestow  
On all Compassion's tear,  
The pangs alone yourselves may know,  
You thus refuse to cheer?

O! rather kindly condescend  
To aid the drooping fair;  
Your mercy, with your justice, blend,  
And snatch them from despair.

Eliza's death when Henry heard,  
He gave a piteous groan;  
The censure of the world he fear'd,  
But more he fear'd his own.

In vain he flew to crowds and courts,  
Guilt every bliss destroys,  
Intruded on his morning sports,  
And damp'd his evening joys.

At length, with constant grief o'ercome,  
With anguish and dismay  
He hied him to the lonely tomb,  
Which held Eliza's clay:

There, weeping o'er the turf-clad ground,  
Of all existence tir'd,  
He cast his streaming eyes around,  
And mournfully expir'd.

Learn hence, ye youths, on earth's abode  
Tho' vice may sometimes thrive,  
Yet nought in life's uncertain road  
But virtue can survive.

And you, ye fair, with caution arm  
'Gainst man's perfidious arts,  
Since youth and beauty vainly charm,  
When honour once departs.

Let Hymen's sacred bands unite,  
Where passion is declar'd,  
Give sanction to approv'd delight,  
And authorise regard.



So shall no rank'ling care annoy,  
No tears unceasing flow;  
So shall you feel a mother's joy,  
Without a mother's woe.  
The pledges of connubial love  
Shall all your youth engage,

And still a source of comfort prove  
To cheer declining age.

Peace shall enshar, while thus you live,  
That lot which heav'n hath sent;  
To affluence shall enjoyment give,  
To poverty content.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.

GENERAL Paoli was introduced to his majesty at St. James's palace, and discoursed with him near two hours.

The Rev. Mr. Sawbridge, brother to John Sawbridge, Esq; alderman of Langbourn ward, is appointed chaplain to him, as one of the sheriffs elect; and the Rev. Mr. Sandford is appointed chaplain to James Townsend, Esq.

A very respectable meeting of the freeholders of Yorksh. it was held at the assembly room in the city of York, when a petition to his majesty on the present circumstances of affairs was agreed to, which the company present immediately proceeded to sign.

THURSDAY, 28.

Was held a board of treasury, when the lords gave directions for the immediate payment of all the money remaining due on the several branches of his majesty's civil government up to the 31st of July last, by which all arrears of the expenses of the civil list, which were to be made good out of the surplus of the current year, will be entirely discharged.

SATURDAY, 30.

At a meeting of the royal college of physicians, Dr. Lawrence was elected president; Dr. Askew, register; Dr. Hinkley, treasurer; Dr. Wilbraham, Dr. Tomlinson, and Dr. Turton, censors, for the year ensuing.

The peace officers, attended by a party of the guards, went upon information this evening to apprehend the riotous weavers called cutters, who have committed so many outrages in Spitalfields. Upon their entering the house where they were assembled, the weavers fired down the stairs, and killed one of the soldiers; most of them made their escape from the top of the house, and left their arms behind them; but four were apprehended, and several innocent persons were wounded by the promiscuous firing. The soldiers did not load their arms till they had been repeatedly fired at.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

At a numerous meeting of the freeholders of Devonshire, held at Exeter, a petition to his majesty on the violation of the right of election was agreed to, which the company present signed; beside the petition, they voted instructions to their members, as also

public thanks to the freeholders of Middlesex, for their spirited conduct.

FRIDAY, 6.

At the final closing of the poll at Guildhall, the numbers stood as follow:

Mr. Alderman Beckford, 1967  
Mr. Alderman Trecothick, 1911  
Sir Henry Banks, 676

TUESDAY, 10.

Mess. Townsend and Sawbridge, sheriffs of London and Middlesex, declared at Guildhall, on the result of the poll for mayor, that Aldermen Beckford and Trecothick were the gentlemen returned by the livery. They then withdrew to the court of aldermen assembled in the council chamber, to determine on the choice of one for mayor. The debates there lasted upward of four hours. About five o'clock they came upon the hustings, when the recorder declared Mr. Alderman Beckford duly elected; but at the same time informed the livery, that Mr. Beckford, not thinking himself compellable to take upon him the office, and on account of his age and infirmities, not being able to go through the fatigues thereof, had refused to serve it. This was not satisfactory to the livery, and the general cry was, "Beckford." Mr. Beckford then addressed himself to the livery, and owned his having refused to serve, but not in the words delivered by the recorder. Great confusion hereupon ensued: the lord mayor said that it was the sense of the court of aldermen, that what Mr. Recorder had said was the purport of Mr. Beckford's refusal: in this Mr. Beckford agreed, and owned that the emphasis laid by the recorder on particular words had made him misunderstand what had been delivered, and asked the recorder's pardon; after which he expatiated on the insufficiency of bye-laws, concluded with declaring his willingness, at the risk of his life, to serve them on all occasions; but again repeated his inability of going through so weighty an office as chief magistrate. This was not sufficient, and the general cry again was, "None but Beckford." The common cryer was now going to adjourn the common hall, but was prevented by the livery. Mr. Beckford being greatly fatigued, retired, and Mr. Sheriff Townsend informed the livery, that as the decision must be left to the court of common-council, he doubted not but they would prevail upon



Mr. Beckford to serve the office; and he also informed them, that the lord mayor was willing to hear any other matter they had to propose. Mr. Lovell then came forward, and proposed to the livery the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

At the Guildhall of London, 10 Oct. 1769.

At a meeting of the livery of London in common hall assembled,

Resolved, That the lord mayor be asked if his lordship hath received any answer to the petition of the livery of London to his majesty, which prayed for the redress of various grievances, the removal of evil counsellors, and the dissolution of the present parliament.

Resolved, That the lord mayor be called upon to produce the letter which his lordship received from Henry Lord Holland, dated Holland-House, Kensington, July the 9th, 1769.

Resolved, That H— L— H— was the paymaster whom we, the livery of London, in our late petition to the throne for the redress of grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our representatives to obtain, if possible, an honest and proper parliamentary enquiry into the conduct and accounts of H— L— H—.

And, when it shall appear on such enquiry that H— L— H— has, by unnecessary delays, detained the public money for years in his hands, and appropriated the interest thereof to his own use, and has also by various pretences obtained repeated impediments to public justice, and by various misrepresentations induced our sovereign to stay the legal proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that respect that is due to his majesty, and introduce a power superior to that of law, the use and abuse of which create the distinction between monarchy and tyranny.

Resolved, That then it will become in the highest degree the duty of our representatives in parliament, to endeavour that H— L— H— be impeached, that he may be an example to all future ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the public treasure, and sport with the rights of a free people.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered by the town-clerk in the record books of this city, as part of the proceedings of the livery at the election of a lord mayor of this city for the year 1770, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the sheriffs, be delivered to each of our representatives in parliament.

After which the lord mayor adjourned the common-hall at half an hour past seven in the evening, the livery having waited with

an amazing firmness and patience, in a very uneasy and painful situation, nine hours without refreshment.

At a meeting of the supporters of the bill of rights this day at the London Tavern,

Samuel Vaughan, Esq; having informed them that an information is intended to be moved for against him, the society resolved, that if Mr. Vaughan does not fully justify himself, either on a trial, or by publication, they will then proceed to an examination of his public conduct, and determine accordingly.

THURSDAY, 12.

This day the sheriffs, accompanied by fourteen other gentlemen of the livery, waited on Mr. Aldermen Beckford, at his house in Soho-square, to request his answer whether he would oblige the livery, by accepting of the office of lord-mayor, to which they had so almost unanimously elected him: when, after expressing his high sense and grateful acknowledgments to the livery for their singular favours, he told them, "That, to oblige the livery of London, he would sacrifice his ease, health, spirits, fortune, and every thing else; and accordingly accepted of the office; and hoped his brethren the aldermen would indulge him in the manner they did before, that he might have some time also to attend his duty in parliament: That he would go down to Fonthill for about ten days, and then would come to town and devote himself wholly to the service of his fellow-citizens both in parliament and in the city."

FRIDAY, 13.

A fire broke out at an orrice weaver's, in Harcourt, in the Butcher-Row, which consumed near twenty houses in that and the adjoining courts.

SATURDAY, 14.

Early this morning a fire broke out near Limehouse Hole, which consumed eight houses before it could be got under: A man, his wife, brother, two children, and three other persons, unfortunately perished in the flames, being all in bed in the house where the fire first began.

TUESDAY, 17.

The electors of the borough of Southwark met at the townhall, and agreed to petition his majesty for the redress of grievances, which petition was produced by Mr. Stephens, chairman of the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

A very numerous meeting of the freeholders of Somersetshire was held at Wells, when a petition to the throne was unanimously agreed on, praying for a dissolution of the present parliament.

FRIDAY, 20.

Mr. Joseph Baretti, an Italian gentleman well known in literature, was tried at the Old Bailey, for stabbing Evan Morgan, who



with others, in company with two street walkers, had grossly insulted and ill used him in the streets; when on inquiring into the circumstances of the affair, and very respectable testimony appearing to Mr. Baretti's character, he was acquitted of the murder.

MONDAY, 23.

A young fellow ran from Fleet-street to the Golden-gallery of St. Paul's church, from whence he threw a sheet of paper, and returned, for a wager of a crown bowl of punch: the bett was, that he could not do it in 15 minutes, but he won by three minutes.

Was held at the Mitre-inn at Oxford a meeting of the freemen of that city, pursuant to an adjournment agreed on last Tuesday evening. About seven o'clock Sir James Cotter, Bart. by particular desire, took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting, in a very animated and elegant speech. But a debate ensuing, whether the freemen should join in a petition to the throne immediately, or a request to the mayor to call a common hall for that purpose, Sir James again addressed them with his advice, that they should immediately prepare a petition, and not be guided by a common-hall, which, he observed, would entirely exclude the body of freemen from its debates; that in such an affair as this, the freemen should act for themselves, and not leave the direction of it to the common-council, whom he knew to be for the most part biased by undue influence, and who would not consult the real good of the collective body of the people, but their own emolument. In this situation the meeting broke up, and adjourned till this evening, when, it is expected, Sir James's proposal will be assented to *nem. con.*

TUESDAY, 24.

The new navigation of the river Stort being finished, the first barge came early this morning to Bishop-Stortford in Hertfordshire, with colours flying, drums beating, trumpets sounding, and other musical instruments playing. William Plumer, Esq; member for the above county, gave an ox on the occasion, and Thomas Adderley, of Hockerill, Esq; gave a pipe of wine.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Was observed at court as the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 17. His excellency Lord Viscount Townshend went in the usual state to open the Irish parliament; when the peers took their seats, and the members of the house of Commons the proper oaths; after which they proceeded to the election of a speaker, when the Right Hon. John Ponsonby was proposed for that important office.

AMERICA.

A dreadful fire happened in the town of St. John's, in the island of Antigua, on the

17th of August last, by which it was almost reduced to ashes, together with the Custom-House and Store-Houses. His majesty has given orders for the sum of one thousand pounds to be paid into the hands of Mr. Alderman Harley, to be shipped in specie for the immediate relief of the poor sufferers in that town, and has directed the distribution of it to be under the care of the governor and ten of the principal merchants there. A strong proof, among many others, of the goodness of his majesty's heart, and his disposition to make all his subjects happy.

EAST INDIES.

*Extract of a Letter from Madras, March 10, 1769.*

"Hyder Ally, by constantly avoiding coming to a general engagement with our army, and by continually harrassing our troops, and intercepting our convoys, has at last so far succeeded, as to oblige our forces to quit his country; and for these two months past, he has been laying waste the Carnatick. By his superiority in horse, and the early intelligence which he receives, he with ease avoids being overtaken by our forces, who have followed him for weeks together, to the great hardship of the European soldiers, and at last have been forced to give up the pursuit from mere fatigue. There is no probability of a peace being effected; for the enemy, now naturally elated with the great and unexpected successes which he has met with, seem to expect such terms as must appear very hard to us.

With a greater force of Europeans than ever we had in this country before, we have cut a most shabby figure; our Europeans killed and taken to a very great number, and near a third part of the Seapoys deserted and taken. The supplies of cash from Bengal, come now all in their base gold moherees, upon the exchange of which alone, we learn from that settlement, that the company will lose 40,000l. according to an accurate computation made for the governor and council, at their request, by Mr. William Magee. Of this supply from Bengal, the greatest part is diverted in defraying the charges of the war; and as we receive very little silver from any other part of India, now that we have no trade to the Philippine islands, it is highly probable there will be very short remittances of money to China, while our investment on this coast is entirely put a stop to, as the manufacturers do not know how soon they may have the enemy at their doors, consequently our trade is entirely at a stand."

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. **R**OBERT D'Arcy Hildyard, son of Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. to Miss Deering, sister of Sir Edward Deering, Bart.  
Z z z z



Barr.—24. Mr. Chamberlayne, attorney, to Miss Robinson—26. Mr. John Page, jeweller, to Miss Edmonds. *Oct. 1.* James Oliver, Esq; to Mrs. Odell—Mr. Waller, master gunner and storekeeper at Landguard Fort, to Miss Lee—2. Capt. Macbride of the navy to Miss Harrison—3. Mr. Silvanus Bevan, banker, in Lombard-street, to Miss Wakefield—4. Mr. William Bode, of the General Post Office, to Miss Eiler—The Rev. John Haines, rector of Yevington, in the county of Dorset, to Miss Mills—Mr. Robert Montgomery, to Miss Lee—Rev. Mr. Hearne, one of the six preachers in the cathedral of Canterbury, to Miss Adcock, of Ashford—Mr. Forsyth, to Miss Betty Neale—James Moody, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Shields—Harvey Breton, Esq; to Miss Martin—8. Mr. Kemp, apothecary, in Conduit street, to Miss Bishop—John Brookes, warehouseman, in Maiden lane, to Miss Pemberton—Mr. George Hodgson, jun cheese and butter factor, to Miss Drake—The Right Hon. Lord K—ton, to Miss Brooke—John Grace, Esq; to Miss Fanny Dodwell—Thomas Thompson, Esq; of Chelsea, to Miss Pearson—Mr. Thomas Murray, merchant, of Gibraltar, to Miss Guichet—11. Mr. Lockhart, organist to the Lock Chapel, to Miss Penny, of Berry-street, St. James—14. Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, of the 24th regiment, to Mrs. Grant—James Hebert, Esq; to Miss Alicia Vaughan—Mr. Philip Moysson, merchant, to Miss Cooper—Mr. James Peppercorn, to Miss Rutland—In Ireland, Sir William Vigers Burdet, Barr. to Mrs. O'Loghlin, niece to the countess of Kildare and Earl of Inchiquin, and cousin german to the duke of Leinster—Mr. Bevilock, brewer, at Alton in Hampshire, to Miss Hinton—Mr. Thomas Renhard, of Chiswell-street, merchant, to Miss Burrell, at Buslow in Shropshire—William Bough, Esq; to Miss Bradshaw—John Paxton, Esq; to Miss Sarah Gilby—Mr. Porter, surgeon, to Miss Ortober—Mr. Edward Baker, to Miss Phipps—Mr. Samuel Justice, merchant, to Miss Barber—19. —Hames, of Brompton, Esq; to Miss Jane Green—William Hayley, Esq; to Miss Ball, daughter of the dean of Chichester—20. John Glover, Esq; to Miss Sarah White—21. —Egre, nephew to the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Hotham—23. Robert Patterson, Esq; to Miss Susannah Vickers—24. Rob. Welker, inspector of the river for the customs in the port of London, to Miss Townsend of Great George-street, Westminster.

## DEATHS.

Sept. 24. **BENJAMIN SEDGWICK**, Esq; —Mr. John Knox, a considerable planter in Virginia, murdered by some of his negroes, who split his skull

with a hoe—26. Capt. James Meredith, formerly in the West India trade—Mrs. Deborah Bayley, of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks—Mr. Thomas Benn, attorney, and one of the common-council-men of Billingsgate—Joseph Potter, Esq;—Robert Webber, Esq; at Chelsea, aged 90—Mr. Henry Tutor—William Gore, Esq; representative in the Irish parliament for the county of Leitrim—29. Mr. Delacruz—Stephen Plank, Esq;—Anthony Plank, Esq;—At Coventry, of the small pox in the natural way, after having been twice inoculated without effect, Miss Luckman, daughter of Mr. Tho. Luckman, printer of that place—30. James Fordyce, Esq;—Mrs. Bowles, wife of Olfield Bowles, Esq; at Bicester, in Oxfordshire—At Barnsley in Yorkshire, Martha Preston, aged 123; she had been married to five husbands, and has had twenty-seven children—At Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, Mrs. Anne Simons.

*October 1.* Thomas Kendrick, Esq;—2. Edward Shelgrove, Esq;—Mrs. Mary Lovibond—Lady Wilmot, wife of Sir Robert Wilmot—4. Mr. Foxcroft, formerly master of Arthur's chocolate-house—Mrs. Pownall—Thomas Brown, Esq;—Peter Bruthell, Esq;—Edward Compton, Esq;—Mrs. Delacruz—William Monckton, Esq;—Mrs. Ariel, wife of —Ariel, Esq; a Dutch merchant—5. Henry Gilbert, Esq;—Mr. William Phillbrowne, master of the Bell, in Friday street—Mr. Jonathan Percival—William Musgrave, Esq; of Langley, Herts—The Hon. Mrs. Sanders, of East-Hampstead Park—Rev. Mr. George Bowles, vicar of Weedon-Lewis, in Northamptonshire—Henry Davenant, Esq;—8. John Elphinston, Esq;—At Epsom, Mrs. Mary Price, a widow lady—At Chiswick, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawner, a maiden lady—In Queen's Row, Chelsea, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd—Mr. Robert Daley, Esq; a surgeon—County of Roscommon in Ireland, the Marquis de Viane—9. Mrs. Mary Cooper, wife of —Cooper, Esq; of Brentwood, in Essex—10. Thomas Gift, Esq; aged 92 years—The Rev. Thomas Dawes, chaplain to the British factory of Aleppo—Thomas Richards, Esq;—Thomas Bowen, Esq; of Thurlston-hall, near Derby—11. Anthony Gifford, Esq; brewer, in Long-Acre—12. Henry Jarvis, Esq;—Mrs. Priscilla Barclay—Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, a widow lady—William Hemmings, Esq; brewer, at Mile-End—Mrs. Mary Lupton—William Tutton, Esq; aged 101—Arthur Dunlop, gent.—Mrs. Amelia Kennet, wife of John Kennet, Esq;—William Thompson, Esq;—George Roll, Esq;—Mr. John White, chemist—13. Mr. William Wyatt, formerly a stationer in Holborn—Thomas Swaide, D. D.—The Hon. James Le Fevre, Esq;—Mr. Vincent Maddox, formerly a rope-maker in Rotherhithe—Alexander Davis, Esq; Samuel Willson, Esq;—



Mr. John Fligo, linnen-draper—Captain Charles Weale, in the West-India trade—Mr. Thomas Fladgate, grocer—17. Aged 92, Mr. Leech, taylor in Bedford-street, Covent Garden—John Weatherby, Esq; formerly an officer in the horse-guards blue—Mrs. Ellison, of Wandsworth—James Holderness, Esq;—The Rev. Mr. Biggs—Lady Hawley, relict of the late General Hawley—18. Mr. Thompson, woollen-draper in Bedford-Bury, Covent-Garden—Walter Exelbee, Esq; scarlet dyer, in Southwark—Lady Anne Vernon—Mr. Joseph Mompeison salesman—Mr. Rolles, a principal clerk in the East-India house—John Stapleton, Esq;—Mrs. Compton—Mr. Jonas Appleyard, late of the Star in Carey-Street—The earl of Wigton—Mr. Daniel Davenport, cooper in Snow's Fields, Southwark—William Dorset, Esq;—19. Mr. Isaac Walker, formerly a packer—Mr. Wallace, master of the Crown tavern in Leadenhall-street—Lady Rous, mother of Sir John Rous, Bart.—21. Mrs. Grace Simpson—Mrs. Barbara Wincles, of Chelsea, a widow lady, aged 96 years—Palmer, Esq;—23. —Peters, Esq; of Bridgebank, in Herts.—Dermot O'Brien, Esq;—Near Edmonton, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Batison, a widow lady—The Rev. Dr. Alcock, dean of Ferns, in Ireland—At Kildare in Ireland, John Chump, aged 120—Thomas Rouston—At Dulwich, aged 91, Peter Stapleman, Esq;—Miss Amelia Bentley—Robert Francis, Esq; wholesale ironmonger in Shoreditch,

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. William Cawthorne Unwin, rector of Stock, cum Ramsden Bellhouse annexed—Dr. Gordon, chaplain to the bishop of Lincoln, archdeacon of Lincoln—Mr. Dowbiggin, sub dean of Lincoln—Henry Best, D. D. vicar of Eldington in the county and diocese of Lincoln, together with the rectory of Mavis Enderby—Mr. Blount, B. A. vicar of Shirfield in the county of Durham—Mr. Salisbury, rector of Moreton in Essex, prebendary of Lincoln—Mr. Glas, M. A. rector of Wanstead in Essex—Mr. Jebb, vicar of Flixton in Suffolk—Thomas Powley, M. A. vicar of Burling in Staffordshire—Mr. Watson, vicar of Rippenden and rector of Stockport in Cheshire—Mr. Sleigh, prebendary of Gloucester—C. Wake, LL.D. to the rectory of Knoyle Magna in the county of Wilts, with the rectory of Fonthill, in the same county—David Horne, M. A. rector of Wanstead in Essex—James Williams, D. D. rector of Longworth in Berks—Mr. White, vicar of Braoston, in the county of Worcester—The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Brownlow North, canon of Christ-church, Oxford, to the rectory of Lighthorne, in the county

of Worcester—The Hon. and Rev. Shute Barrington, LL. D. bishop of Landaff—John Marshall, M. A. to the vicarage of Brauntton, together with the rectory of Heanton Panchardon, both in the county of Devon—Thomas Ford, B. A. vicar of Sherrington in the county of Somerset—James Harley, B. A. vicar of Topley, in Norfolk—John Monk Newbolt, M. A. chaplain to the bishop of St. Asaph—Mr. Croft, chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough—Mr. Watson, vicar of Riponden in Yorkshire, and F. R. S. to the rectory of Stockport in Cheshire, worth upwards of 1000 l. per annum—Rev. Temple Henry Coker, A. M. to the living of Ightham in Kent—Mr. Benjamin Pye of Stockton, to the rectory of Whichbura, in the county and diocese of Durham—John Reeks, D. D. formerly of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, to hold the rectory of Stratford Tony, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, together with the rectory of Hanny in the county of Berks—Francis Wollaston, LL. B. of Dereham in Norfolk, to the rectory of Chiselmurst in Kent, vacant by the death of Dr. Moore. The doctor was collated to that living by Bishop Atterbury, to whom he was chaplain—Walter Earle, M. A. chaplain to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, to hold the rectory of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, London, together with the vicarage of Hendon, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London—Rev. Mr. Tho. Whitaker, B. A. rector of Horsington, in Yorkshire—Mr. Digby, brother to Lord Digby, dean of Worcester, in the room of the late Sir Richard Wrottesley—Mr. Smyth, to hold the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields, with the prebendary of Norwich—Mr. William Clobbe, rector of Flowton in Suffolk—John Jefferys, M. A. canon of Christ-church, Oxford—John Sleigh, archdeacon of Cornwall, prebend of Gloucester—Mr. Taylor, one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary—Mr. Thomas Orchard, to the living of Great Maplestead, Essex—Dr. Wake, prebend of Westminster, to the rectory of Fonthill-Gifford in Wiltshire—Dr. Taylor, to the living of St. Botolph, Alderigate—Mr. Leighton, rector of the second portion of Pontesbury in Shropshire—John Jamelson, B. A. vicar of Doafwel, Lincolnshire—Mr. Storey, rector of West Parley, Dorsetshire—Theoph. Meredith, A. M. (brother to Sir William Meredith) vicar of Linton in the county of Hereford, worth 250 l. per annum—John Waller, A. B. to hold the vicarage of Wolselrow and rectory of Upper Sapey in the county of Hereford—Thomas Watkins, M. A. vicar of Wellington, in Herefordshire—William Norris, M. A. rector of Ketterstone in Norfolk—Thomas Burnley, M. A. vicar of Farnbrow, Yorkshire—Mr. Matthew Raine, master of Hartforth



forth school, to the living of St. John's, Stanwick, Yorkshire—Mr. Hughes, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge—Dr. Wetherell, vicechancellor of Oxford for the ensuing year—Mr. Inglis Tutting, chaplain to the 32d regiment of foot—Mr. William Neale, of Little Berkhamsted in Hertfordshire—Dr. Barnadiston, master of Bennet college, Cambridge, principal librarian of that university—William Coneybeare, M. A. prebend of Watthill in York—James Bones, M. to the living of Lewis Weedon, Northamptonshire—Dr. Ogle, dean of Winchester—Mr. Robert Hughes, to the rectory of Tremly St. Mary's, and to the rectory of Weston St. Peter in Suffolk—Mr. William Reeve, vicar of Darlington in Norfolk—Mr. Tho. Laying, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, was elected master of the free grammar school there—Thomas Tringham, M. A. rector of Layer Breton in Essex—Mr. Horte, rector of Sherborne St. John's in the diocese of Winchester.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**M**R. Barffington to be store-keeper at Senegambia—Alexander Gordon, Esq; to be one of his majesty's band of pensioners, in the room of William Hunter, Esq; resigned—First troop of horse-grenadier guards, William Nisbett, adjutant and sub-lieutenant—Second reg. dragoon guards, Cornet Tho. Holme, to be lieutenant—Ditto, James Durham, gent. to be cornet—Ditto, Ferne Andrews, gent. to be cornet—Third reg. dragoon guards, Cornet John Smith, to be lieutenant—Ditto, Ensign Henry Strangways, to be cornet—Second reg. dragoons, Cornet George Ramsay to be lieutenant—Ditto, Ensign James Christie, to be cornet—Third reg. of drag. Capt. Henry Stanley to be major—Ditto, Lieut. Huntingdon Tilden, to be captain—Ditto, Cornet Thomas Clarke, to be lieutenant—Ditto, Charles Vavasour, gent. to be cornet—Ditto, Lieutenant Jocelyn Price, to be captain-lieutenant—Ditto, Cornet Joseph Vernon, to be lieutenant—Ditto, James Lovibond, gent. to be cornet—Seventh reg. of drag. John Vavasour, gent. to be cornet—Eleventh reg. of drag. Lieut. Thomas Warburton to be captain—Ditto Cornet John Campbell, to be lieutenant—Ditto, Peter Boissier, gent. to be cornet—Second reg. foot, Adjutant William Augustus Cane, to be ensign—Sixth reg. foot, Richard Tayler, gent. to be ensign—Thirty-second reg. foot, Wetwang March, of the first troop of horse-grenadier guards, to be captain—Thirty-third reg. foot, Lieut. Sackville Turner, to be adjutant—Thirty-ninth reg. foot, Captain-Lieutenant Daniel Vaughan, to be captain—Ditto, Lieut. James Horsburgh, to be captain-lieutenant—Ditto, Ensign Edward Norcot Fowke, to be lieutenant

—Ditto, Lieut. John Nichols, to be adjutant—39th reg. foot, Ensign Ralph Evans, to be lieutenant—Walter Paterson, Esq; captain-general and governor in chief over the island of St. John, and the territories dependant thereon, in America—Elias Durnford, Esq; lieutenant-governor of the province of West Florida in America—James Purcell, Esq; lieutenant-governor of the island of Tortola, and of the Caribbee islands, commonly called the Virgin islands, in America—Lord Viscount Coningham, of the kingdom of Ireland, vice-admiral of the province of Ulster—Richard Peters, Esq; register of the vice-admiralty court of the province of Pennsylvania—Mr. Alexander Eaton, attorney at law, of Chester, and Mr. Thomas Belton the younger, masters extraordinary of the Court of Chancery—The bishop of Durham has given the office of register of the consistory court of his diocese, said to be worth 400l. a year, to Nicholas Halhead, Esq;—Richard Camplin, Esq; secretary to the African committee—Mr. James Earle, assistant surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of the late Mr. Webb—Third reg. dragoon guards, ensign William Whitby, of the 34th regiment of foot, cornet—Fourth reg. dragoons, Tho. Beaumont, gent. cornet—Sixth reg. dragoons, Lieut. George Bernard, lieutenant—Fifteenth reg. dragoons, Cornet John Beckwith, cornet—Sixteenth reg. dragoons, Capt. Francis Edward Gwynn, from half-pay, captain—Ditto, Lieut. George Gossip, from half pay, lieutenant—Ditto, Lieut. Thomas Nash, from half-pay, to be lieutenant—First reg. foot guards, Ensign Samuel Hulse, lieutenant—Ditto, Nicholas Nugent, gent. ensign—Ditto, Jocelyn Deane, gent. ensign—Third Reg. foot guards, Ensign Alexander Murray, lieutenant—Ditto, Samuel Archer, gent. ensign—Second battalion royal reg. foot, Capt. Chapell Norton, of the 19th regiment of foot, major—Ditto, Capt. Lieut. William Gordon, from half-pay, to be captain—Seventeenth reg. foot, Lieut. John Mac Pherson from half-pay, lieutenant—Ditto, Ensign Thomas Yeamans Eliot, lieutenant—Nineteenth reg. foot, Lieut. John M'Gill, captain—Ditto, Ensign George Mackenzie, lieutenant—Ditto, Lieut. William Giles, adjutant—Twenty-second reg. foot, Lieut. Arthur French, from half-pay, lieutenant—Twenty-ninth reg. foot, Lieut. Archibald Campbell, captain—Ditto, Ensign Jeremiah Mears, lieutenant—Thirtieth reg. foot, Ensign James Henry Craig, lieutenant—Thirty-second reg. foot, Capt. Mark Napier, major—Ditto, Lieut. Abdy Mawe, captain—Ditto, Ensign Andrew Robinson, lieutenant—Ditto, Ensign John Wolfe, lieutenant—Thirty-fourth reg. foot, Ensign — Wainwright, lieutenant—Sixtieth reg. foot, Lieut. George Burns,



Barns, of the 45th regiment of foot, lieutenant—Ditto, Lieut. John Polson, quartermaster—Sixty-sixth reg. foot, Ensign Charles Gordon, of the 53d regiment of foot, captain—Ditto, Lieut. John M'Donald, from half-pay, to be lieutenant—Ditto, Lieut. Thomas Castle, adjutant—Seventieth reg. foot, Lieut. John Evatt, from half-pay, lieutenant—Capt. James Malcolm, from half-pay, to be captain of an independent company of invalids, at Tilbury-fort—Henry Stanley, Esq; is appointed major in the third regiment of dragoons; and Huntingdon Tilden, Esq; captain of a troop in the above regiment—Mr. Lovel, late purser of the Eltham man of war, is appointed purser of the Monmouth man of war of 70 guns—Lieut. Burr is advanced to the rank of a commander in the navy—Capt. Busbane, made commander of the Cruiser sloop—Robert Wilkie, Esq; appointed consul at Alicante—William Varcy, Esq; appointed superintendent of his majesty's gardens—Col. Bernard Hale is appointed colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, in the room of the late Gen. Kingsley—Sir Henry Parker, Bart. is appointed lieutenant colonel; Thomas Skipwith, Esq; major; Samuel Gorbott, Joseph Heeley, Judd Harding, and Charles Packwood, Esqrs. captains; and the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; captain lieutenant of the Warwickshire militia.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## DENMARK.

**COPENHAGEN**, Sept. 12. The day before yesterday twenty-one Russian men of war and frigates, and some transports, arrived off this harbour; which fleet, joined to four other ships of the same nation that lately came from Archangel, is commanded by Admiral Spiritof, and under him Vice-admiral Elphinston, formerly in the English Service.

Sept. 28. This day was celebrated with great pomp, the marriage of Count Frederick-William-Conrad de Holk, with the Countess de Dannelkiold-Lauerwig, daughter of the count of that name. The king and queen honoured the new-married couple with their presence at the wedding entertainment.

## S W E D E N.

**Stockholm**, Sept. 15. A few days ago the prince royal, with two noblemen, going in an open carriage from his palace of Carlberg to that of Echolsfund, was surprized by a hurricane accompanied with thunder, which struck the carriage, and passed between the prince and the two persons who sat before him. His highness received a most violent commotion, and was almost suffocated, but soon recover-

ed; and this singular accident has been followed with no bad consequences.

## R U S S I A.

Sept. 20. By a courier from Kaminieck, an account is received of two actions between the Turks and the Russians; the first of which happened in the night between the second and third instant. A body of eight thousand Ottoman troops, composed of Janissaries and regular cavalry, who passed the Niester over against Choczim, were routed by General Repnin, and obliged to return in great disorder. The loss of the Turks is represented to be about four thousand men killed, wounded, and drowned.

The second action, which was much more sharp and important than the first, happened the 9th instant. The Turks being disposed to return to the charge, passed the Niester over three bridges about seven in the morning. Prince Gallitzin attacked them, but they made such an obstinate resistance, that the engagement lasted till towards noon, when they suddenly retired in great confusion. It is computed from the first appearance, that the loss amounts to about seven thousand killed, besides the wounded, and those who were lost in the river. That army consisted of at least sixty thousand men. In the first engagement the Russians took from their enemies fifteen pair of colours, and in the second a great number of cannon, and several horses tails. The number of prisoners is not yet known.

Another courier dispatched from Kaminieck on the 20th instant has brought the following important advices. On the 17th instant, very early in the morning, a body of 12,000 Turks, 8000 of which were Janissaries, and 4000 horse, passed the Niester, over a bridge which was covered by a battery of cannon. About noon the water in that river rose so high, that it broke down the bridge. Prince Gallitzen being informed of this, attacked the enemy with so much success, that only some hundreds of the Turks saved themselves by swimming on shore, the rest being killed or taken prisoners. The Russian troops took upon this occasion 152 pair of colours and horses tails, and two generals slaves; and soon after they took a battery belonging to the enemy of sixty-four cannon, and 14 mortars. The loss of the Russians was but 135 killed, and 600 wounded. As soon as the Ottoman army, which was on the other side of the Niester, heard of the total defeat of the body of 12,000 men, the Turks expressed by loud cries their discontent against the grand vizir, and indignation against the confederates; then they abandoned the fortress of Choczim, and made a precipitate retreat towards Bender. In the mean time the Russian army passed the river in pursuit of the enemy, and General



General Prince Gallitzin immediately took possession of Choczim, where he found 143 pieces of large cannon, and a quantity of balls, bombs, and other ammunition, together with some hundreds of Turkish women. The number of prisoners which the Russian troops had taken on the other side of the Niester, at the departure of the courier, amounted to about six thousand men, among whom were several bashaws. A report likewise prevailed in Kamienieck, that Count Potocki and some other confederates were cut to pieces by the Turks.

Prince Gallitzin, in a letter to General Witt, observes, that he attacked the Turks in five columns of infantry, with bayonets fixed, which destroyed most of the enemy's cavalry. The head of the bridge the Turks threw over the Niester, and the plain were covered with dead bodies, and that those who sought their safety in flight, were chiefly drowned in the river.

## ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 6. A very great sickness has prevailed this year at Rome. The hospitals are all full, and in order to accommodate the numbers who are still brought into the hospital of the Holy Ghost, they have been obliged to place them in rows in the church of that foundation. The greatest part of these sick come from the Campagna of Rome, where they are attacked with fevers, occasioned, it is said, by the intemperance of the air.

Venice, Sept. 22. A letter from Dalmatia brings, that a Russian ship of war appeared on the coast of the province of Montenegro, about the end of last month; that a hundred soldiers, well armed and led by an officer, landed in the environs of the fortress of Budoa on the Turkish territories; that they afterward went into the mountains and required the inhabitants to deliver up to them the famous Stephano-Piccolo, which the people not daring to refuse, that adventurer, who passed among them for the Czar Peter III. was put into their hands.

Venice, Sept. 22. Last Saturday night a dreadful fire broke out here in the convent of the Servi, supposed to have happened by one of the friars falling asleep in the library, and leaving a burning taper on the table among books and papers: it continued burning two or three days, and destroyed a considerable part of that large convent.

Naples, Sept. 9. A few days ago arrived in this port, from Palermo, a small vessel of only twelve feet keel, with three masts and all the rigging of a ship, and navigated only by one man. This vessel is the model of a man of war of sixty guns. The man who conducted her is a carpenter, and worked in the arsenal of Trapani, but being dissatisfied with his employers, left them and went to Trieste, where he built this vessel, on

which he embarked with two men for Messina. From thence he sailed alone to Palermo, and afterwards came hither, to present his master-piece of workmanship to the king. His majesty, attended by the principal officers of his marine, has been twice to see the working of this singular vessel, at which they have all expressed great admiration.

## FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 16. Several persons of distinction, to whom the king had granted apartments in the palace of Luxembourg, have received orders to provide themselves with lodgings elsewhere. That palace is going to be fitted up in a most magnificent manner, and people imagine it is intended for the reception of the emperor, who it is said is expected here at the marriage of the archduchess, his sister, to the dauphin of France.

They write from Paris, that the king has appointed a director-general of his domains in the island of Corsica, who is ordered to go thither immediately. It is said that the sovereign council of that island is suppressed, and that the king has created one, which is to consist of magistrates to be presented to, and approved of, by the parliament of Provence. The last advices from Pondicherry bring very agreeable accounts relative to the restoration of that place, and likewise with respect to the situation of our trade in general in the East-Indies. The good disposition of Hyder Ali Kan towards the French nation is no less satisfactory, and the English have conceived great jealousy on that account, of which we have already felt some effects upon the Ganges.

## NOTE to our CORRESPONDENTS.

*M. S. should be obliged, but that we ourselves differ widely from him in opinion, and are certain our side of the question would be supported by a large majority of the public; in pursuance of his desire, his letter will be sealed up for him, and left at the publisher's.*

*The elegy on a grandmother has much piety; but piety alone will not be taken for literary merit, and therefore we must decline to oblige our juvenile correspondent.*

*Malachi is on a subject rather too indelicate for the perusal of our readers.*

*The letter on American episcopacy is under consideration.*

*Philanthropos is received, and shall be properly attended to.*

*As the surreptitious letter alluded to by a friend of M. Voltaire's did not appear in our Magazine, we advise him to send his refutation to the person who did publish it; as the antidote will by that means be more likely to counteract the poison.*

*Henry has a prettiness about him, but is not sufficiently finished for publication.*